The Bombay Gazette.

No. 11,862 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
M PESHAWAR ..	3900	800	L. H. Moule	10th Decr.
L CATHAY	2983	560	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2941	500	C. R. Edwards..	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Sortvenor	14th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood..	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	5023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M KHEDIVE	3460	600	A. C. Loggin	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood.	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4196	800	L. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson..	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. RALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000 803	20th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE,

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Donoich	4,000 600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers.

"Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,232, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Barawa" will sail as above on 10th December. For freight or passage apply to.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

INDIAN NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
20 Coloured views of Indian Scenery and People.
Rs. 2-4 per Book.

Apply early to

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
,, G. CLARIDGE & Co.
,, HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
,, MORENAS & Co.
,, PEARSE & Co., Ld.
,, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
,, TREACHER & Co., Ld.
,, STEWARD & Co.

TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 ,, 6 ,, 3 ,, notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 13th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 7, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE!!!

THE new and magnificent Steamer VAITARNA will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, December 11th, at 8-30 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.

The Italian String Band will be on board—Special Tram Cars will run.

FARE—ONE Rupee.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion from

THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

1886 GREETINGS 1887
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S
CARDS
IN
GREAT AND CHOICE
VARIETY.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE; ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS

for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RE JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Deceased.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees" and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866. Notice is hereby given that All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, who died at Bombay on or about the 8th day of September 1886, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 13th day of November 1886 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE WADIA, JAMSHEDJEE ARDASHIR DALAL, and MANOCKJEE JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, the executors, named in the Will of the said deceased, are required to send to the said executors, addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased on or before the 20th day of December 1886. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to pay the legacies and bequests contained in the said Will having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice—All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 15th day of November 1886.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.
Solicitor for the said Executor

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Head Office, 9 and 10, King Street, Cheapside, London

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. XCII.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES on the Lives of the general public are granted by this Institution at very favourable Rates of Premium.

POLICIES ISSUED IN STERLING OR RUPEES.

Assurances granted by which "Retiring Provisions" may be secured, and a surviving family protected in the event of premature death.

"Free Policies" issued, which can never entirely lapse from non-payment of premiums.

AGENTS IN { Calcutta.—Messrs. D. L. COWIE & Co. / Madras—Messrs. PARRY & Co. / Bombay—Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. / Colombo—Messrs LEWIS, BROWN & Co. / Singapore—Messrs. PATERSON SIMONS & Co.

of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained.

H. M. BAKER.,
Secretary.

Special Allowances made from the Proprietor's Fund in aid of Premiums, of Assurances, effected by Clergymen and Schoolmasters.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

"XMAS, 1886."

TREACHER & COMPANY LIMITED, are now landing from every Mail Steamer extensive consignments of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, OILMAN'S STORES, SWEETS, CRACKERS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE and FANCY LEATHER ARTICLES. Toys of every imaginable kind, Christmas and New Year's Cards in the greatest variety.

The Management beg respectfully to direct Customers' attention to the following List and to solicit an inspection of their Stock. The several branches of the Firm's business present an assortment of articles that is not surpassed by any Establishment in India.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT
Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

FINE YORKSHIRE HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
PRESERVED FISH.
DANISH BUTTER.
STILTON AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLO'STER AND DUTCH CHEESE.
PATES, PLUM PUDDING, MINCEMEAT, &c.
PAYSANDAU TONGUES.
LUNCH TONGUES.
PRESERVED MEATS AND FISH.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS, &c.
SAUSAGES.
PICKLES AND SAUCES, &c., &c.
TART FRUITS.
DESSERT FRUITS.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
BISCUITS.
PRESERVED MILK.
COFFEE AND COCOAS.
INDIAN TEAS, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c.

Apricots, Greengages, Green Almonds, Mellon, Cherries, Angelica, Mixed Fruit, Green Chinois, Gold Chinois, Ginger, Mirabelles, Peaches, White Pears, Pink Pears,

in case of about 7 lbs. or by the lb., Re. 1-12 per lb.

Assortments of the above in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 1-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 4.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS, per dozen Re. 1-4.

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Fruit Pastilles ..... per lb.	1 4	Fruits and Flowers... per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Crystallized, in boxes at ..... Re. 1-4 to	2 8
Mixed ..... per lb.	1 4	Fondants..... per lb.	1 4	Chocolate Pistach, in boxes at	2 8
Avelines ..... per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Ginger ... per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Lombart fine Vanille..... per box	4 0
Dragees Almond ... per lb.	2 4	Chocolate Nougat ... per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille..... per box	1 8
Brandy and Noyeau Fruits, per bottle	2 4	Chocolate Pistach.....	2 8	Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon, per lb.	8 0
Candied Peels ..... per lb.	1 0	French Plums ..... Re. 1-2 to	2 0	Turkish Delight	1 2
China Preserves	2 2	Liqueur Comfits ..... per lb.	1 12	Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles	1 2
Butter Scotch ..... Re. 0-6 to	0 12	Noyeau Fruits	2 4	Jelly Fourres ..... per lb.	1 4
Nougat de Montelemart.....	0 10	Almonds and Raisins	2 4	Fancy Boxes filled with Sweets ..... from 12 as. to	6 0
Almonds Surfines ... per lb.	2 4	Fruit Lozenges..... per lb.	0 12		
Strawberries in Syrup	0	Imperial Mixture.....	0 12		
Toffee ..... Annas 6 to	0 12	Chocolate Vanille, in boxes at ..... Re. 1-0 to	2 8		
Burnt Almonds ..... per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Creams, in boxes at ..... Re. 1-8 to	3 0		
Rose Caramels	1 2	Chocolate Bonbons... per lb.	2 8		
Pralines Vanille	2 0				
Pralines Rose	2 0				

BRAZIL NUTS	As. 12 per lb.	FIGS FINEST ELEME	As. 12 per box
BARCELONA NUTS	,, 8 ,,	GRAPES, very fine	Re. 1-2 per lb

WREATHS: VARIEGATED HOLLY, HOLLY, MISTLETOE AND ARTIFICIAL MOSS FOR DECORATIONS.
XMAS FLAGS, XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING, MINCE MEAT.

"WINES," "SPIRITS" "LIQUEURS."

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Amontillado	39
Manzanilla	30
Golden	29
Old Dry	28
Superior Fine	25
Vino de Pasto	26
Pale Dinner	23
Extra Dry Pale ...	20

CHAMPAGNES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Giesler's (for India) ...	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (finest dry)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (Reserve Cuvée)	60 0	33 0
Heidsieck's "Dry Monopole"	60 0	33 0

CLARETS.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. 0
St. Julien Medoc	10 12	6 0
Bordeaux	10 12	6
Petit Medoc	13 8	7 8
Superior Medoc	17 0	10 0
Chateau Lagrange	22 0	12
Chateau Larose	29 0	15 0
Chateau Margaux	34 0	18 0

PORTS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MOSELLES, SAUTERNES, MARSALA, MADEIRA, HOLLANDS, AND GIN.

BRANDIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Treacher's****	60
Treacher's***	35
Treacher's**	31
Treacher's*	27

WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Fine Old Glenlivet	22 8
Special Liqueur	27 0
Highland Malt	26 0
Old Irish	22 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts Rs. a
Benedictine, red	6 0	3 8
Chartreuse, green	7 8	4 0
Chartreuse, yellow.....	6 0	3 4
Creme de Cacao	3 12	...
Maraschino	4 0	2 0

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

CANTERBURY ALE (SOLE AGENTS).

Bottles per dozen, Rs. 6; Half Bottles, Rs. 4.

PILSENER BEER,
Per dozen, Bottles, Rs. 5-12
,, ½ ,, ,, 8-14

VIENNA BEER,
Per dozen Bottles, Rs. 6-12
,, ½ ,, ,, 5-0

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
A selection varying in Price from As. 10 to Rs. 500.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND METAL ARTICLES
FANS, HAND-PAINTED AND EMBROIDERED.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums.
Barometers.
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Cigarettes.
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Glove Boxes.
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&c., &c.

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

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GENERAL CATALOGUES OF THE
Company's Several Departments free on application. Buyers may feel confident that in ordering from our lists they will get the best of everything they require, and from our long practical acquaintance with business we can assure our Customers that we are in a position to offer them every satisfaction.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES, STATIONERY,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

	Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by Mand, Full Compass	250
Do. by Schröder (Mahogany) do.	250
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne do.	350
Do. do. do. do.	400
Sympathetic Square do. do. do.	500
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full Compass	400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood do.	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand do.	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES
BY
THEODORE VAFIADIS, CAIRO.
A Further Consignment of these
JUSTLY CELEBRATED, HIGH CLASS.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Just received per Mail Steamer "Assam" and can be recommended with great confidence to all Smokers who like a

MILD AND DELICATE CIGARETTE, WITH FULL AROMA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.
SEASON 1886-87.
TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, GROCERIES,
WINES AND
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Fresh Stock Constantly Arriving.
W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints ..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

SINGING DOLLS.
SPEAKING DOLLS.
DRESS DOLLS.
CHANGING FACES DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
JOINTED DOLLS.
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MUSICAL DOLLS.
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MECHANICAL TOYS.
FANCY TOYS.
SKIN HORSES.
ROCKING HORSES.
INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
INDIA RUBBER DOLLS.
FATHER CHRISTMAS.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.

A large variety to select from.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 15 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT!
THE WORLD'S GREAT SUCCESS.

FUN	RECEIVED NIGHTLY	WIDOW
FUN	WITH UNBOUNDED	O'BRIEN
		WIDOW
FUN	ENTHUSIASM	O'BRIEN
FUN	JOHN F. SHERIDAN	WIDOW
	AS	O'BRIEN
FUN	WIDOW O'BRIEN,	WIDOW
FUN	"NORA THROW OUT YOURE	O'BRIEN
	CHIST"	WIDOW
FUN	MAY LIVINGSTON	O'BRIEN
ON	AS	WIDOW
	DONA BELLA	
THE	and the	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	MASHER.	WIDOW
BRISTOL	E. C. DUNBAR	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	THE MILANESE MINSTREL.	WIDOW
BRISTOL	A Superb Company of	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.	WID
BRISTOL	MUSIC MELODY AND	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	MIMICRY.	WIDOW
BRISTOL	☞ Commences at 9 sharp.	O'BRIEN

Reserved Seats at SOUNDY'S Music Store.
PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.

ITALIAN FIRE-PROOF & IMPERMEABLE PAVING-TILES IN DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

THE celebrated Italian FIRE-PROOF and IMPERMEABLE PAVING TILES have long since been in extensive use all over the Continent not only as an ornamental pavement, but also as one of the most ESSENTIAL and INDISPENSABLE REQUISITES for building purposes.

Besides being DURABLE and the most ECONOMICAL these tiles do not catch FIRE and DAMP at all, and on account of these PECULIAR properties, we, on recommendation of our friends and architects, have just imported a large quantity of these useful articles per s. s. Archimede, and now offer them to the public.

Being convinced by proper authorities that these articles will gradually form one of the INDISPENSABLE REQUISITES in building materials, we have arranged to introduce and sell them at LOW PRICES enabling builders of all classes to give them a trial and satisfy themselves that with all their advantages these articles can very well compete with what is termed COUNTRY COBA or POREBUNDER STONE-FLOORING, as regards cost, &c.

These Tiles being also admirably adapted for preventing DAMP, CHILL, &c., buildings that are erected on reclaimed holes very badly NECESSITATE their flooring to be covered with none but THESE TILES.

Use of these Tiles will not only furnish the buildings with WHAT is really WANTING and cannot be done without, but will also greatly add to their ORNAMENT and ELEGANCE, enhancing their VALUE immensely thereby. Plans for setting drawn free of charges, and sketches and samples sent on application to

SORABSHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents.
109, Medow street, Fort, Bombay.

N. B.—As GOOD AS MINTON TILES AND INFINITELY CHEAPER.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

Cruet Stands.
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Trays.
Ice Jugs.
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&c. &c.

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LIQUEURS! LIQUEURS!!

Chartreuse (Green).
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SKIN HORSES.
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TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.
INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

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General Merchants, 15, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED
USEFUL LISTS,
PHRASES AND SENTENCES
FOR
STUDENTS IN HINDUSTANI,
BY
CAPTAIN MACMAHON.
Price 10 Annas.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
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LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
☞ Price List sent Post free on application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
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CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!
Now on hand a large selection of
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.
SILVER PLATED GOODS.

ICE PITCHERS, Rs. 36-4, 38-12, 45, 52-8, 61-4 and 80.
ICE PITCHERS on Stands, Rs. 70 and 74-8.
ICE PITCHERS on Stands with Cups, Rs. 113-4, 130, and 133-8.
TEA SETS, consisting of Teapot, Coffee-pot, Sugar Basin and Cream Jug, Rs. 85, 103-12, 108 and 111-8.
BUTTER DISHES, Rs. 20-4, 24-4, 31-4 and 39-8.
CAKE BASKETS, Rs. 17-8, 18-12, 23-12 and 38-4.
CRUETS, Rs. 20-4 and 19-12.
PICKLE CRUETS, Rs. 31-4 and 35.
SALVERS, Rs. 97-8 and 117-8.
WAITERS, Rs. 7-8, 10, 11-4 and 12-8.
CENTRE PIECES, Rs. 25 and 31-8.
CARD TRAYS, Rs. 30-8.
JEWEL CASES, Rs. 44-8, 52 and 61.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEVER BEFORE IN BOMBAY.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE CLARENDON HOTEL, BYCULLA,

THE LEONE begs to inform the Public of Bombay that on FRIDAY, the 10th of December, all Italian Concert Company will arrive direct from Europe and will perform at the above Hotel every Evening from 8 to 12. p. m., the Company consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen. They will only stay a short time in Bombay and therefore the Leone solicits the favour of the Patronage of the Public and hope to give every satisfaction.

G. LEON, Lessee.

Tickets for Admission Re. 1

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Parel Amusement Rooms G. I. P. R. on FRIDAY next, the 10th inst. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. Tickets Rs.2 each, to admit one gentleman and two ladies. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

H. DUNK,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED a FIRST CLASS WORKING FITTER, Eurasian or Native, as Foreman over Shops and Engines. Apply to

THE AGENT & MANAGER,
Mohpani Mines, Gadarwarra, C.P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here, on WENESDAY 8th instant, as under:—(1) Special General at 4 p.m. and (2) Adjourned Special General at 4 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 27th Nov., 1886.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of BAY ARAB GALLOWAYS, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
A pair of Bay Arabs, 14-1½, quiet in saddle and harness. One has been used as a Lady's riding horse.
A Bay Arab Cob, 14 hands, up to weight, capital lady's horse and quiet in single and double harness.
A chesnut Arab, 15 hands, 8 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
An English built Victoria and a Single Seated Brougham by Holmes of Derby both in good order.
The above can be seen at the stables of the undersigned at Byculla.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGESE RAILWAY
AND
PORT OF MARMAGOA

IT is INTENDED to OPEN this Line and Port for traffic on or before the 15th of January next. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company whereby all description of Goods can be booked direct to or from British India Steam Navigation Company's Godown in Bombay from or to any station on the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways.

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay. The Traffic Manager Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The Traffic Manager, West of India Portuguese Railway, Marmagoa.
Marmagoa, 1st December 1886.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of EDMOND CHARPIE, late of Bombay, European, Inhabitant deceased.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their CLAIMS or to pay the Amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to HENRY FISCHER, Esquire, executor of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased at the SHOP of the abovenamed deceased No. 33 Meadow-Street, Fort, Bombay—within 30 days from this date after which the assets belonging to the estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received:—Dated this 7th day of December 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FERE AND NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Henry Fischer, executor of the last Will and testament of Edmond Charpie deceased.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL CO. Ld.
NOTICE

SEPARATE OFFERS will be received on or before THURSDAY the 23rd instant at the Company's Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, for:—
I. The purchase of the following articles during the year 1887:—
1 Yarn Waste of all sorts.
2 Cotton Tares.
3 Oily Cotton.
4 Cotton Droppings.
5 Cotton Dust and Departmental Sweepings.
6 Coal Clinkers.
II. The Collection of Rent on the Company's vacant ground for accommodation of Carts and Cattle at the Colaba and Victoria Properties.
III. The landing of Coals from the harbour and weighing, stacking, &c., at the mill.
Forms of Application and other Conditions will be obtained at the Company's Office.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. B. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 7th December 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that RADHABAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late NANA BHICAJEE, has contracted to SELL *All* that piece or parcel of Foras Vacant ground situate in Bombay without the Fort on the Byculla Flat on the New Foras Road leading from the Byculla Tank to the Mahim Wood containing by admeasurement Three hundred and fifty five square yards and one ninth of another square yard and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 264 & 265 and New No. 13788 old survey No. 383 and New survey No. 3466 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the De Lisle Road, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to Lukmidas Khimjee, on or towards the south by the vacant ground and beyond that a chawl belonging to the said Lukmidas Kimjee, and on or towards the north by a wall and beyond it a vacant ground belonging to Khooshaba Kaloo. *All* persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived. Dated this 7th day of December 1886.

NANU AND HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

JUST UNPACKED.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
WAX DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
JOINTED DOLLS.
TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTION AND AT ALL PRICES.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART.
EXHIBITION NUMBERS.
Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15
ON HAND,
PRICE Rs. 1-8 EACH.
No. 16 expected shortly.
Orders Registered.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED—FOREMAN for Engineering Department Carpenter and Smith Workshop, Trichinopoly; also several experienced Masonry and Permanent Way Inspectors for the Way and Works. Applications and requests for further particulars to be addressed, by letter only, to

DAVID LOGAN.
Chief Engineer, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly.
Trichinopoly, November 20, 1886.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

EIDER DOWN BED QUILTS and Pillows covered Finest Turkey Chintz.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BLANKETS, REAL WITNEY, Full Size, Scarlet and White, Rs. 16-8 per Pair. Infant's Crib Blankets, bound Silk, Rs. 10-8 per Pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

ENGLISH PILLOWS, Full Size, covered Best Linen Ticking, Horse Hair, Elder Down, Feather.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Bombay.

TOYS, HAMS, LARD, SWEETS, Sausages, Brushes, Soap.—Co-operative Stores, Ld., ESSAI.

TOYS, STOUT, CURRANTS, GLASSWARE, Almonds, Sauce, Crystallized Fruits.—Co-operative Stores, Ld., ESSAI.

TOYS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, BROOMS, Confectionery, Whisky, Jams, Co-operative Stores, Ld., ESSAI.

TOYS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES. The Best and Cheapest Collection in Bombay.—Co-operative Stores, Ld., ESSAI.

JEWELLERY, Gold and Silver, worth presenting. Prices beyond competition. Inspection solicited. KANNY and Co., No. 6, Rampart Row.

MINIATURE CHRISTMAS TREES, "Arancaria Excelsa," 32 to 34 inches high, from Rs. 5 each.—THOS. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

TO LET—Rooms on the ground, first and second floor of ALBION PLACE at Byculla. For rent, &c., apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCATION—A Registry Office for Women has been opened. Applications to be made to Mrs. FORGAN, 31, Marine Lines.

WANTED, for a Regiment ordered on Service, a Writer and Accountant. Liberal Salary will be given for a thoroughly good man. Apply to W. W., care of this Paper.

BOOTS AND SHOES just received by the mail, Ladies Cloth Shoes, any Size, Price Rs. 2-8 per pair. Boots from Rs. 2-15, Cheapest Offered. Apply Sharp SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET fully furnished with immediate possession until October next portion of Altamont, Cumballa Hill, recently vacated by Mr. G. R. Johnston. Apply HUGH SYMONS, Bombay Club.

ICES, Ices, four kinds daily, every day different kinds; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Who likes to have a good Mocca Coffee please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most reliable, strong, simple, and durable of all yet constructed. For cash or on Hire. Price list post free.—5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED a smart young man (native) able to mount, spot and burnish Photographs. Apply to "Photographer," care of this Papef.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, &c., Fresh Supplies just received, Inspection Solicited.—HURJEE MULL and Co., Esplanade Road, and Medows Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co.,d. Bombay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

"FRENCH DOLLS."—Just opened for 'Xmas; a magnificent assortment of French Toys and Dolls, from 4 as. each to Rs. 37. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church-gate-street.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid Condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS—Thoroughly qualified Assistant open to engagement, "TESTIMONIALS". B. CLARK, Hamilton & Co., Jewellers, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

'XMAS PRESENT for the Next Mail—Book of Indian Views, consisting of: the Bombay Postman, Bombay Monkey-man, Colaba Church and 16 others, Rs. 2-4 each book. At STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—We are registering Orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, and Mince Meat. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NATHOORAM JORAWURMUL, deceased, in our firm, CEASED on the 28th October 1886; and Mr. RAMNARAYEN NATHOORAM has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from that date.

TATA & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only Tenders will be received may be obtained. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY.
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887.—

Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only tenders will be received may be obtained.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on Monday, the 10th January, 1887, for the supply during the Official Years 1888-89 and 1889-90 of woollen, linen and cotton cloths,—gold silk and worsted cords, laces and braids,—gold and worsted embroidered badges, shoulder straps and patches,—Sewing and machine silks, twists, threads and cottons,—leather tabs, bootings and footstraps, cow and sheep skins,—buttons, studs and other articles, heretofore obtained from England, but now required of *bona fide* Local (British Indian) Manufacture; also for the supply of contingent articles, such as charcoal, tallow, oils, wax paper, &c., &c., required during the same periods.

Tenders for all or any of the articles, will be received only on printed forms, which may be obtained together with schedules, giving further particulars and detailed estimated quantities, more or less, on application at the Clothing Department, Bombay, where samples of the various articles may be inspected.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. SEXTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BIDI LEAVES, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 434, Duncan Road, by order of C. A. Turner Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Nursoo Dhurmaji Bonar, a general contractor of buildings, an Insolvent, consisting of a quantity of Bidi-Leaves, &c., also a quantity in Insolvent's house at 7th Kamatipoora Street.

Also, at 4 p.m., at Tank Bunder, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Khutree Ludha Oomersey; 6 blackwood logs about 7½ candies.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED FARD DATES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Menahem Messa, and on account of the underwriters.

Ex Bugla Naronpussa from Muscat.
R in a diamond—680 boxes Fard dates, damaged by seawater.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST & 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla.—
150 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla.—
Ex s.s. Chilka and Prince Llewelyn.
200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes. In lots to suit purchasers.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 27 of 1886.

Chandraseker Venaeck, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being a minor under the age of 12 years, by his next friend, Moreshwur Bappujee........Plaintiff.
vs.
Vejbai, widow of Sha Ramjee Luckmichund, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, Venaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Veneeck, also of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay....Defendants.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract under and by instruction of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorney for the defendant Vejbai, and Mr. Janardhan Gopal, attorney for the defendants Venaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Venaeck, under a decretal order made on the 24th day of June, 1886 in the above suit.

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Khumballa Hil, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,576 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2,994, new No. 2,023, old survey No. 74 and new survey No. 7,108, and bounded on the east by the vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimbuck Jugonnath, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the auctioneers, or to the aforesaid attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants.

SALE OF GLASSWARE.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey & Co.
Ex s. s. Pandora.
6 cases glassware.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. Steward and Co., of Church-gate-street, Fort,
Ex s.s. Liscard.
187 in a diamond—16—1 case photo albums.
Ex s.s. Atrato.
„ 18-19—2 cases nickel clocks.
„ 26-29—4 „ ice-cream machines.
„ 35—1 „ fancy goods.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS,
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell the above consignment of books by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, at 2-30 p. m.

The above consignment of books can be seen, and catalogues obtained, on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 8, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 259 OF 1885.

ZENUBAI ....Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI ESMAIL ABDULLA & OTHERS........Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable properties, viz.,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, or Fazandaree ground, belonging to Khoja Ladhabhai Ibrahim, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Don Tad, Second Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Memon Joosub Haji Geega, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No.35, but now under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 82 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Don Tad Second Row, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the Jamatkhana of Bhownugri Memon community, and on or towards the south by the house of Syud Budrudin.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandaree ground whereof Khoja Ludhabhai Ibrahim is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Don Tad Second Row in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises, were and are occupied by tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 31, but now under No. 29, containing by admeasurement 204 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the Don Tad Second Row, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a vacant piece of land belonging to the said Abdulla Jeeva, on or towards the south by the house of Haji Shapu Saheb bin Saludin Moosa.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree vacant ground, belonging to Khoja Ludhabai Ibrahim, situate, lying and being on the west side of Second Don Tad Row or called Bhownugri Molla, in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvie, and formerly in the occupation of Noorbai and now in the occupation of tenants and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 32, and now under No. 30, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards and 10 feet 9 inches in breadth, 6 and 9 inches in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the second Don Tad Row or Bhownugri Molla, in in or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Rahimtoola Moosa, and on or towards the south by the house of Abbutura. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, over Wodehouse Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a first-rate tricycle, &c., &c., the property of W. TATE, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 30 cases of the celebrated Price and Co's perfumery, consisting of assorted soap, cold cream, tooth powder, smelling salt, macassar oil, cloth, hair and tooth brushes, glycerine oil, Persian essence of rose, geranium, kiss-me-quick verbina, white rose, damask rose, frangipani, stephanotis, toilet vinegar, sarsaparilla, lime juice cordial, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 chestnut Arab galloway, about 8 years old.
1 handsome chestnut horse, "damascus," half Arab and half country-bred, very fast, good fencer, 5 years old.
1 handsome waler, cob, quiet and powerful, has been regularly ridden by a lady and goes in harness.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton.
1 handsome English-built office brougham, with a powerful bay Arab horse.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Steinway and Sons, in very good order, handsome China and Japanes flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, a very handsome strong bay Arab horse, 5 years old, very quiet in harness, one very handsome iron grey Arab horse about 6 years, very fast and quiet, one very handsome silver grey Arab horse 5 years old, fast and quiet in harness, a handsome silver grey Arab horse, quiet in harness, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted office brougham by Startin and Sons, London, in very good order, a handsome strong glass-fronted office brougham in very good order, sets of English harness, &c., &c., the property of Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 8, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.
Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

DRESS SUITS
FROCK SUITS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0	BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0	DITTO DITTO, in fine Twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0	DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75 0	VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0	TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0		

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH

		Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	28 8
Do. one Shamrock	„	26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„	25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.		Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from	7 0
Silk Lace	from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from	7 8
International		2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino	from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from	9 0
International do.	from	3 0

SOCKS.		Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair	11 8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts	„	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from	21
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from	21
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from	17

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Khalif (s), from Shields; Calder (s), Busreh; Inchgarvie (s), Shields; Bormida (s), Hongkong; and ship Peebles, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—City of Carthage (s), for Calcutta; and Bhavnagar (s), Bhavnagar.

FAIR.—The annual Sunkersett's fair will be held on Friday at Tardeo, and will continue for five successive days.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchborva, Clan Lamont, Stella, Malwa, and Hypatia entered, and the s.s. City of Carthage left on Monday.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary, has returned to Bombay and resumed charge of the office.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients at this dispensary during the month of November was 4,878, out of which 914 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 162.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahalee Bux, living at Pera Gully, reported to the police the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 98, from his premises during his absence from home on Sunday night.

THE RAJA OF DHARAMPORE.—A salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery, at 1 p.m. yesterday, announcing the departure of the Raja of Dharampore, who left for his territories, by passenger-train, from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Grant Road station.

THE HARRIPATERS' ELECTION.—In place of Dr. E. F. Underwood, a member of the Municipal Corporation for the Fort ward, who has proceeded to England, his brother, Dr. C. F. Underwood, has been proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, for election at a bye-election to be held shortly.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Naigaum Cross Road, touching the death of Rao Bhagojee, aged 11 years. Deceased, on Monday, while driving a bullock cart laden with stones, accidentally fell off the cart, and one of the wheels passing over his head completely crushed it, death ensuing instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CASE OF STABBING.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an altercation ensued between two Mahomedan shoemakers of the Pathan caste, named Abdool Cadur Sooban and Akbar Yar Mahomed, living in Chunabutty Street, when the man Abdool picked up a shoemaker's knife and stabbed Akbar on the left side of the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound about three-quarters of an inch deep and about an inch and a half long. It appears that the two men were on friendly terms up to yesterday morning, when Abdool, during the absence of Akbar, assaulted Akbar's younger brother for some fault that he had committed. On Akbar's return home his brother complained of Abdool's behaviour. On this a general fight ensued between the two men, and Abdool finding himself overpowered, picked up the knife and inflicted the wound on Akbar. Constable Dukes with the assistance of some native policemen repaired to the scene, and arrested Abdool and also secured the knife which he had in his hand. The injured man Akbar was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital. The man Abdool is in police custody and will be charged with the offence at the Fort Police Court to-day.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Shaik Bunnoo Shaik Rahmon, a blacksmith labourer employed at the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops at Parel, and Ismail Ahmed, a dealer in old brass and hardware, having his shop at Khara Talao Street, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 of stealing, on the 1st instant, a piece of brass piping, weighing 8 seers, valued Rs. 2, the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and No. 2 of receiving the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Accused after stealing the article in question from his workshop sold it to accused No. 2, from whom it was recovered by the police. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to three months' and No. 2 to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment. Accused No. 2, Ismail Ahmed, was further convicted yesterday by the same magistrate upon a second charge of receiving and retaining stolen property, in respect of a brass lamp, valued Rs. 3, that was stolen by one Hithoo Balla, about three months ago, from a musjid at Khandi Moholla, the name of the musjid being engraved on it. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment. The latter sentence to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. OORUN.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry on the stranding of the s.s. Oorun, on the 18th ult., was resumed at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

Bhana Mita, the serang, was further examined by Mr. Little. He said: After leaving Bombay I went on watch at 4 o'clock and remained until eight. My next watch was from midnight to 4 in the morning, and after that from eight till noon. During my watch I remain on the bridge, unless the captain orders me to look after some other duty. The captain is always on the bridge. There are three seacunnies on board, and one goes to the wheel for two hours. When at the wheel he cannot sleep, because he has not the time, as we touch at a port every two or three hours. I know nothing about compasses, cannot test them, nor give the course by them. I have never seen the captain test the compass. I do not know the points on the compass, and do not know if those on board are correct. I was on the bridge for about 15 minutes after leaving Ratnagherry, and during that time I never once looked at the compass. It is not my place to do so, as the captain was on the bridge. The seacunny looks at the compass when on duty. I do not when I am on watch. I did not do so on this occasion, as the captain was on the bridge, and I did not know how near we were to a port.

The President: When you are on watch on the bridge, and the captain is asleep, is it not your duty to look at the compass to see the seacunny is steering the right course?

Witness: Yes, when we are near a port. On this occasion the captain was not asleep, nor was he trying to go to sleep. After losing sight of Ratnagherry I did not see any other land until after the ship struck. I was on the look-out for land, but could not see any on account of the thick fog. I directed the two calasees to keep a sharp look-out No report of land was made before the ship struck. When I left the bridge the captain and the tindal were there. After the ship struck I never told the captain I had left the bridge. I felt three shocks before the ship got fast aground.

Mr. Little: How do you account for the accident?

Witness: I do not know. The captain ought to know, he gives the courses.

Cassum Abdoola, the chief engineer, said he was the only engineer on board. There was no clock in the engine-room, and he always took his time from his own pocket watch. The ship struck at 4-10 a. m., and the engines stopped immediately. The telegraph rung "stop" after the second shock. The engine fires were put out by the water which rushed in through the holes made in the ship.

The tindal named Jooma Ranchord said he went on the bridge at 4 a. m. to relieve the serang. The captain was awake. The serang gave him the course 5½ E., and then went forward into the forecastle. When the ship struck, there was a very thick fog, and nothing was visible further than a fathom's distance from the ship. Witness did not see nor hear any breakers before the ship struck. The man at the wheel did not appear to be asleep. Witness ran down the steps when the ship struck in order to prevent the passengers jumping overboard. He could read the compass a little. It was his duty when on watch to see that the seacunny steers the proper course. The man who was at the wheel when the accident occurred said the course given him by the captain was 5½ E. He had not received any other directions. Witness did not alter the course one way or the other. The captain and the tindal were on the bridge when the ship struck. The captain did not fall asleep after leaving Ratnagherry.

Another witness, the calassie on the look-out, said he could see nothing before him on account of the fog.

On the above evidence, the Court framed the following charge against the captain, Ismail Ibrahim:—That while in command of the s.s. Oorun on the 18th of November 1886, you did commit a wrongful act, in that after leaving Ratnagherry, knowing the weather was foggy, you neglected to fix the position of your ship before setting your course on proceeding down the coast; that in setting a south course by your compass and leaving it to the discretion of your serang to alter it to 5½ E., you set an unsafe course the acted improperly in leaving it to the option of the serang to change that course; that you negligently navigated your vessel in setting a course within about one mile off the coast and proceeding at the speed you did, viz., 7½ knots an hour when the land was obscured by a thick fog; and that you, after leaving Ratnagherry, knowing the foggy state of the weather, went to sleep, and took no extra precaution for the safe navigation of the ship.

The captain in defence averred he had taken all the precautions necessary. He said he had been up 15½ hours, and had only slept for half an hour, during which time the accident occurred. The course he took was the usual one. One man could not keep up the whole night.

Judgment will be delivered on Monday.

Another Marine Court is fixed to sit to-day, to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s. s. Wasishti, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., which took place down the coast during the late cyclone.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN).

LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF THE KHOJAS.

NANBAI WIDOW AND OTHERS *vs.* FATMABAI.

THE plaintiffs' claim was for an account of the property of Rahimtoola Soomar, deceased, received by the defendant or any one on her behalf, for delivery to the plaintiffs, or to pay to them the value thereof, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was this. Rahimtoola Soomar, a Khoja merchant, formerly of Bombay but afterwards of Zanzibar, died intestate at Kerbella in 1882 or 1883, some time before his death having contracted a *nika* marriage with the defendant, who was then a widow. He left no children, and died possessed of moveable property consisting of merchandise, cash, gold and silver ornaments, clothes, furniture, &c., of the value of about Rs. 20,000. On his death, defendant took possession of all the property, and shortly afterwards contracted a *nika* marriage with her present husband, Balloo Valee. According to the laws and customs of the Khoja community, she thereupon ceased to be entitled to any portion of the property left by Rahimtoola Soomar. Plaintiff Nanbai is his sister; and the other plaintiffs, Dhunjee, Hassum, and Allarukia Sewjee, are the sons of Mulibai, a predeceased sister of Rahimtoola Soomar; and they claimed to be, according to Khoja laws and customs, his nearest heirs entitled to all the property left by him. In 1884, the defendant came to Bombay, bringing with her a portion of the property, namely, ornaments and cash and the books of account relating to the business carried on by the deceased. Plaintiffs requested her to hand over the property to them, and on her neglecting to do so, they complained to the *jumat* of their community. The *jumat* sent for the defendant, and her husband, who appeared on her behalf, admitted that she had certain property and books of account of her deceased husband, and promised to produce them to the *jumat*, but failed to do so. In November 1884, the plaintiffs' solicitor demanded possession of the property; and in reply the defendant's solicitors stated that Rahimtoola Soomar left a will whereby he appointed defendant his residuary legatee. Plaintiffs believed the allegation to be untrue. The defendant, who was a resident of Kerbella, was about to proceed to Zanzibar, taking with her all the property and books of account; and, unless she was restrained and a Receiver appointed, the plaintiffs were apprehensive that the whole of the property would be lost to them.

The defence was that Rahimtoola Soomar died having made a will four days before his death, whereby he gave all his property to the defendant. As to a box mentioned in the will, and containing wearing apparel, defendant said she had given away a portion to poor people in a accordance with the usage of the caste, and had taken the rest for her own use. The whole of the contents did not exceed in value Rs. 200. As to a box containing ornaments and Rs. 2,500, as mentioned in the will, she said she found it to contain ten gold bangles only, and no other ornaments or money. Six of the bangles were sold and the proceeds used for her expenses, and the remaining six, of the value of about Rs. 400, were with her. She had no books of account of her deceased husband, but believed that there were outstandings due to him at his death of the value of about Rs. 3,000, including the Rs. 2,500 mentioned in the will. She had realised no other property, and she denied that she forfeited her rights as widow of the deceased under the will or otherwise by reason of her re-marriage. She denied that the plaintiffs were the nearest heirs of the deceased, or that she brought to Bombay ornaments, cash, or books belonging to him. She knew nothing of the proceedings before the *jumat*.

Evidence was called for the plaintiffs to show that, on the death of a Khoja, who died intestate, his widow took all his property; but that, on her re-marrying, the property, according to the laws and customs of the Khojas, passed to the nearest heirs of the deceased husband. The hearing had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ENLARGING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

THE *Hindu Prakash* says:—The necessity of expanding the Legislative Councils and the manner of doing it have been often discussed from the stand-point of the political progress of the people. In fact, with the exception of the subject of the greater employment of natives in the public service, the reform of the Legislative Councils has been the most absorbing topic of the day, and has prominently occupied the public mind ever since our instincts for political progress were awakened under the vivifying influences of the British rule. The desire for the reform was variously expressed by the different organs of public opinion in the country, and there was a sort of desultory fire kept on for many years, but it found a concentrated expression in the third resolution of the National Congress in Bombay last year. The resolution was discussed and supported by such men as the Hon. Messrs. Telang, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Ranade of Bombay; the Hon. S. Subramania Iyer, Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, and Divan Bahadur R. Raghunathrao of Madras; Mr. Hume and Mr. Narendranath Sen of Bengal; the Hon. Mr. Dayaram Jethmal of Sind; Mr. Murlidhar of the Punjab, and several other distinguished leading and representative men, and may be taken to be the general sense of the entire native community of India. The subject will again be considered and discussed, now more especially in its practical aspects, at the forthcoming congress at Calcutta, and a further step will be taken towards the practical realisation of our desires. What the conclusions of the Congress will be it is premature to discuss, but it is safe to assume that they will be mainly on the lines of last year's resolution.

The *Bengalee* says on the same subject:—We base our prayer upon our success in the experiment of Local Self-Government, and the machinery for giving effect to the reform is also ready at hand. Here are our local bodies which have been so successful in administering their local concerns. Let the best men from among them be elected—men who have already proved their fitness for the responsibilities of administration, men true, honest and faithful to their trust. If they have been successful in the administration of the minor concerns of their local areas, the presumption is that they will be successful in the more responsible trusts which may be conferred upon them. We build upon no uncertain ground; we make no extravagant demand. And is public opinion to be of no account in a matter of this kind? Here are these public meetings which are being held all over the country, in the principal towns of East Bengal, in the capital of Behar, and at Midnapur, Contai and in the rural towns of the Uluberia Sub-division. Wherever there is an association, wherever there is a thinking community of educated men who can feel an interest in public matters, wherever in this great province men have learnt to concern themselves in matters which lie beyond their own narrow personal interests, their thoughts have been directed to this great burning question of the hour. The agitation has but commenced; it will spread over this province, and it will spread over every other province and to the remotest confines of the Empire. The Government has no idea of the strong and earnest feeling which this question of representative government has elicited. We are resolved to have this boon. If we cannot have it for ourselves, we shall take care that our children get it. That is the splendid legacy, more valuable than all the precious possessions of the earth, which we desire to bequeath to our descendants. Such is the spirit which inspires us in relation to this movement. The concession is merely a question of time; and it is for Lord Dufferin to decide whether he will immortalize his name by causing it to be associated with the most memorable concession (for such will it be) which England has yet made to India, or reserve that great honour for some among his successors?

MORE BRASS THAN BRAINS.

The *Indian Mirror* says:—We can afford to laugh at the frothy outpourings of such Anglo-Indian journals as the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Times of India*, and the *Bombay Gazette*; for they are nothing more than the effusions of irresponsible writers who have little at stake, in case any disaster befals the Indian Empire. Their interests are only temporary, and are purely selfish. But the *prestige* of the Queen of England, over whose Empire the sun never sets, is of more consequence to all British subjects throughout the world than the papers we have referred to evidently care. If our English rulers allow themselves to be guided by the opinions and advice of these Anglo-Indian journals, it does not require much foresight to say that India will be lost to England at no distant date. And when it comes to be known that these journals reflect no more than the views of the Indian bureaucracy, the difficulties in the way of the good government of this country can be better imagined than described. But England has a duty to perform of a most onerous and solemn character; she has to maintain her stability in the Indian Empire, which means the stability of her dominions in other parts of the world. And considering that her existence as a great Power is bound up with her supremacy in India, she must use every endeavour to retain her hold on this country by the best means in her power. And in that case she must rise superior to the narrow views of the Indian bureaucracy, whose views are so often mirrored forth in the columns of the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian journals, and adopt more enlarged and liberal views in the government of this country. England's position in India at the present moment is admittedly critical; and the best thing she can now do is to take a calm and dispassionate view of her present situation, and shape her future course accordingly. With the Burma difficulty staring her in the face from the North-Eastern Frontier, and the Russian difficulty on the North-Western frontier, and with her finances in the worst state possible, England must for some time to come have to rely largely on the loyalty, good-will, aid and co-operation of the Indian people. The interests involved in the observance of such a policy are of the gravest kind, and they cannot be slighted or contemned in order to please a handful of Indian bureaucrats, or a set of self-seeking writers in the Anglo-Indian Press, who have more brass than brains.

THE NEW HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY.

THE *Times*, in announcing that Dr. Percival has been appointed Head Master of Rugby in succession to Dr. Jex-Blake, says:—"It would be idle to deny that the first feeling of most people when they read the announcement, will be one of surprise. Dr. Percival took his degree in 1858, and is therefore presumably some fifty years of age. He has already served his time in the profession to which he now returns; for, from 1862 to 1878—no less than sixteen years—he was Head Master of Clifton College. Moreover, he has for eight years filled the highly dignified post of President of Trinity; and, if we mistake not, there is no previous case of the Head of a House exchanging that position for the more arduous and, as some would think, lower position of a Head Master of a school. There are, however, exceptions to all rules. If it is a sound instinct that has made governing bodies prefer to appoint young men; if Arnold was but thirty-two, and Vaughan, Butler, Abbott, and Welldon all much under thirty when they were made Head Masters, that is no conclusive reason why, if a man who has proved his exceptional ability in that walk of life, is willing to enter it again, even though he be fifty, he should not be permitted to do so. Dr. Percival is still in the prime of physical and intellectual vigour. Moreover, though the headship of a college at one of the Universities is a post both important and desirable, it is easy to understand that some men might be glad to change it for another. To some it is more agreeable to work with boys than to work with young men, and the atmosphere of a school is more congenial than that of a University. It is not surprising that a man of Dr. Percival's temperament should be glad to pass from a world of which the characteristic has been said to be 'prepetual motion without progress' to the more steady, more regular, and more definite work of a great school.

"Dr. Percival's career—as gives him his honorary title conferred by St. Andrew's University—is familiar to many, but we may briefly recapitulate its chief incidents. He comes of a north-country stock, and about the year 1854 entered Queen's College, Oxford, with a scholarship from a small Cumberland school. Next year he obtained the Junior Mathematical Scholarship, and in due course took double-first classes both in moderations and in the final schools. Then he was elected fellow of Queen's, and soon afterwards went as assistant master to Rugby, under Dr. Temple. In 1862 Clifton College was opened, and Mr. Percival, who had made a considerable impression by his work at Rugby, was appointed its first Head Master. Only those who have had experience of the beginnings of a public school know the full measure of the difficulties that meet the first head master—the jealousy, the rivalries that he has to overcome, the battles that he has to wage with his governing body, the troubles with parents and with colleagues, the hard work, generally speaking, of raising funds to meet the needs of an expanding school. Probably Mr. Percival's success at Clifton was greater than has ever attended the efforts of any first master of a new school in this country. From the beginning he saw what was wanted, and devoted his energies to supplying it. He chose assistant masters who helped him admirably; he managed a difficult governing body with tact; he impressed the residents of Clifton and Bristol with a sense of the importance of the College; and, last but not least, he exerted a strong and salutary personal influence on the boys. Beginning as a kind of miniature Rugby, in six or eight years the school had become a second Rugby, the equal of the older school in numbers, in attainments, mental and bodily, and in the material endowments necessary to develop them. Meantime, and for the rest of the sixteen years of his residence there, Dr. Percival had interested himself greatly in many good works in Bristol, and he was one of the chief promoters of the University College which has since done so much for that city. When, in 1882, he was appointed Canon of Bristol Cathedral, it was felt that the choice was thoroughly appropriate. At that time, however, Dr. Percival was no longer resident at Clifton, for in 1878, on the resignation of Mr. Waite, the Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford, chose him for their President. The election made some stir in academical circles at the time, for it was almost the first instance of a Head having been taken from outside the College. It was urged that, if by rare good fortune a College might thus sometimes obtain a more brilliant Head, on the other hand it would run the risk of choosing a man whose sympathies with the College were not very deep; while the knowledge that the chief prize was removed from their grasp might in future deter good men from working for Fellowships, or from staying to work for the College when they had gained them. The precedent has not since, at all events, been followed, except in one instance. As Head of Trinity, Dr. Percival has been generally known to the world at large for his efforts to extend University work in the large towns, and for his simultaneous efforts to facilitate the entrance into the Universities of young men destined for business. In the former department his efforts and those of his friends have had remarkable success; though, as is usual with young educational schemes, the work is hampered by the want of funds."

HICKS PASHA'S LAST BATTLE.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* has discovered among the Egyptian police a man who says that he fought in the battle in which Hicks Pasha and his army were destroyed, and who has related a tale which the correspondent believes to be true. This man says that Hicks Pasha was misled, he believes purposely, into some brushwood while in search of water, and that while there, he heard firing; in the direction of half of his army, which he had placed under the command of Ala Deen Pasha. Scouts reporting that the Arabs were attacking, Hicks Pasha closed up the square in which his troops had been marching, with the cavalry and camels in the centre, and the guns placed at proper intervals around. While the brushwood in front of the square was being cut the enemy appeared. They had no rifles, nor were shot fired at us, except from a gun. They fired shell at us from this; but these fell without exploding. They had now increased rapidly in numbers—some on foot, others on horse—and poured forth from among the bush and over two low mounds. The horse were on their right, the foot scattered all over to our right front and front. The mitrailleuse now commenced upon them so heavily that they were unable to advance. We also kept up a tremendous fusillade with our rifles. Being unable to get at us, they wheeled to their left and streamed down upon our right flank. They dashed upon the right angle and right centre; but the Krupp and mitrailleuse there made great havoc with them; upon which they wheeled round again and made straight at the right angle of the rear face, where there was only a muzzle-loader. Here they broke into the square; the right left and front faces then turned inwards and commenced pouring in a heavy fire upon them. They got in among the camels. The smoke and dust were now so thick I could not see what was going on; but it seemed to me that fighting was going on for an hour. When all the ammunition was spent, the men used their bayonets. I forgot to mention that on sight of the enemy Hicks Pasha ordered his English officers to draw their swords and have their revolvers ready. A hand-to-hand fight continued for an immense time. Seeing all was up, Hicks Pasha gathered his English officers around and other mounted men. They fought to the last with desperation, bringing down many.

Closely examined, the speaker explained that Hicks Pasha was at the commencement on a red horse, but when all the men were falling he changed and got on a white charger because his first horse was tired. Hicks Pasha and his six officers fought for half an hour alone; the battle lasted two hours and a half. The soldier who tells this story says that he escaped death along with about 150 others, by declaring himself a Musaulman, and he was afterwards told by one of the Arabs, "Hicks Pasha was a terrible man; he killed a great many of us, and so did the other English officers." Other men talked with wonder of how this little English band kept them at bay. Two Englishmen who did not wear uniforms were among the killed. "One, sketched, was a stout man, eagle-like nose, elderly, with grey hair. The other was a spare, tall man, with dark-brown hair and narrow thin face"—evidently Vixetelly and O'Donovan. The correspondent's informant went on to say that, escaping to Khartoum, he became an orderly to General Gordon; that, being sent down to meet the relieving force at Motemneh, he accompanied Sir Charles Wilson to near Khartoum, that afterwards he marched to Kotri, and was sent thence to Cairo with four or five other soldiers who had come from Khartoum.

THE COLERIDGE LIBEL CASE.

IN the Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, the action of Adams *v.* Coleridge came before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury. This was an action to recover damages for some alleged libels, and it arose out of matters which have already attracted considerable attention. The first-named defendant, Lord Coleridge, was the Lord Chief Justice of England, and father-in-law of the plaintiff; and the other defendant, the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, was the eldest son of Lord Coleridge. He further said that, at the time of the publication of the libels complained of, certain legal matters were pending between the plaintiff and the defendants, which, by mutual consent, had been referred to arbitration, and such matters were actually under the consideration of the arbitrator. The libels complained of consisted of documents purporting to be copies of letters passing from and to various persons, and an extract or extracts from a foreign newspaper. The plaintiff alleged that, about the first week of July, the defendants, without the knowledge of the plaintiff, and with the object of wrongfully influencing the arbitrator's judgment in the award, forwarded to the said arbitrator the said documents, which contained false and malicious statements concerning the plaintiff. In conclusion, the plaintiff claimed £20,000 damages, and he also asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from a repetition of the libels.

Lord Coleridge, in answer to this pleaded denying the publication, and denying also the meanings attributed to the words. He also denied that any of the documents complained of had been published by his authority. He further said that, while the previous action of libel was pending between the plaintiff and the defendants, the latter delivered all the documents then in their possession referring to the relations between themselves and the plaintiff to the defendants' solicitor, Mr. Charles Harrison, as their professional adviser, for the purpose of putting him into possession of all matters of fact connected with the said action for libel, and among the documents so delivered were those set out as libels, with the exception of those in the sub-divisions G. and H. These documents were sent direct by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge to the said Charles Harrison, and were never in the actual possession of the defendants. The matters in dispute were referred to Lord Monkswell as arbitrator, and thereupon the letters and other documents bearing upon the determination of the case submitted had to be placed before the arbitrator for the purpose of being considered by him as evidence; and the fact was that copies of the said letters and documents set out in the statement of the claim were inadvertently (through the mistake of a clerk in the service of the defendants' said solicitor) forwarded and placed before the said arbitrator. Such documents, however, were never intended to be forwarded to or, placed before, Lord Monkswell, and as soon as the said inadvertent delivery of the copies of the letters and documents was discovered, Mr. Harrison applied for permission to withdraw the same from his possession, which was granted before the making of his award, and without the contents of the said lettters and documents having affected or influenced the judgment of Lord Monkswell in making the award. Beyond this it was said that there never was any intention on the part of anybody to publish the said letters and documents, and the defendants had no knowledge that they had been forwarded to, or placed before, the arbitrator, and never intended to give authority for their being used in any way in connection with the arbitration, or published in any way. In conclusion, it was said that if there had been any publication, it was made in good faith and without malice, and such publication was a privileged communication. The defendant, the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, among other things, pleaded that the documents complained of were never in his custody or control; and, if they were forwarded to Lord Monkswell, it was done without his knowledge or sanction and contrary to his express request.

The plaintiff conducted his case in person. Sir Henry James, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Mathews were for Lord Coleridge; and Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Wallace for the Hon. Bernard Coleridge. Shortly before the commencement of the proceedings, Lord Coleridge came into Court from the bench, and took his seat between his leading counsel, Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., in the seat assigned to Queen's counsel. Lord Selborne and Lord Idesleigh occupied seats on the bench.

The following are the letters which constitute the alleged libel:—

B. Letter from Mrs. Polson to the defendant, Lord Coleridge, dated February 19 (no year) and headed at top "private." "I know of the event likely to take place (meaning the marriage of the plaintiff with the defendant's daughter), but if a broken-hearted mother's words are of any avail—pause. No tongue can tell the length he (meaning the plaintiff) will not go to. The most frightful things have been imputed to him, and not without reason, while his antecedents would shock the most unscrupulous. The poor child (meaning the plaintiff's wife) is living on charity entirely, for he will not allow her a sou for her support."

C. Letter from J. Rodney to Lord Coleridge, March 6, 1885. "The late overseer, &c. (meaning the overseer of the West London Advertiser) informs me that money passed from Adams to Cordingly (meaning the proprietor of the West London Advertiser) for the insertion of the enclosed in his paper" (meaning that the plaintiff had bribed the proprietor of the West London Advertiser to publish matter defamatory of Lord Coleridge).

D. Letter from Sophia Martyn to the defendant, Lord Coleridge, October 14, 1883.—"I would fain leave you alone now, only don't give way and let him (meaning the plaintiff) have the swing of your house. I see (illegible) is to say you will yield at last, and say they (the defendant's daughter and the plaintiff) shall go on, you maintaining her, and he avoiding marrying her under cover of her filial duty to you." The same letter:—"I felt so unhappy in seeing her in church this morning. She is very white and thin, and looks unhappy and cowed."

E. Letter from the Rev. Dr. Coleridge, of the Jesuit Mother's House, in connection with Farm-street, to the defendant Lord Coleridge. June 19, no year. "Let everything be done to break the continuity of the exercise of that baleful influence" (meaning that the plaintiff was exercising over the defendant's daughter a baleful influence, which it was the defendant's duty to do everything to counteract.)

F. Letter from the defendant Lord Coleridge, to Sir F. Herschell, 22nd December, 1884. "If my ruin is desired by my daughter and her friends" (meaning that the plaintiff's object in bringing this action was not his proposed vindication of his own character but the ruin of the defendant.) In the same letter: "I hope that you will understand that I never promised £17,000, or any other sum, to my daughter. It is an absolute fabrication" (meaning that, in stating in evidence that the defendant, Lord Coleridge, had himself assured him that that was the amount he would give his daughter, he had sworn what was false.)

G. Letter from the Hon. S. Coleridge to Charles Harrison, Esq., dated 3rd January, 1885. "At Cleveland, when the interviewers came again thick and fast, I tried to mend matters. I sent a man from the best paper back to his editor, and said I would say nothing except on the condition that questions should be put to me, and my answers taken down in writing. This was then done; and I send you herewith a copy of the *Cleveland Leader*, though even this is not quite accurate. For instance, my words were that 'my father had desired his heirs to see that she was properly and suitably provided for for life,' yet, on the whole, it was thought satisfactory. It had the approval of all my father's friends out here that I met, and, so far as I have had time to ascertain, has met with the approval of many of his friends here. After I left Cleveland, to any interviewers who came to me I handed a copy of the *Cleveland Leader*, with a few small corrections, and let them reprint it."

H. Copy of extract from the *Cleveland Leader* newspaper of the 1st of January, 1885, enclosed with letter G: "A wise father opposes the suit of an impecunious adventurer for the hand of his daughter." Same letter: "My brother" (meaning the Honourable Bernard Coleridge, the defendant in the former action) "was willing to admit that the letter was not a proper one to be written, because of his being unable to prove the charges contained therein without bringing my sister into unpleasant notoriety." Same letter: "Although Miss Colerridge is willing to fulfil her part of the contract, he declines to marry her unless Lord Coleridge provides a liberal settlement sufficient for the maintenance of an establishment after their marriage."

The hearing of the case had not been completed when the mail left England.

CRISIS IN THE RUSSIAN SUGAR TRADE.

A GREAT crisis (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*) has come about in the Russian sugar trade, and a Special Commission has for some time been sitting on the subject. In short, the Government has given such an impulse to over-production by bounties and emoluments, that a large number of sugar manufacturers, who have produced under this official encouragement, and cannot now place all their stocks on the foreign market are threatened with complete disaster and ruin unless they can induce the Government to favour their present agitation for a compulsory reduction of the yearly production to a given level all round. Having pushed on the trade to unnatural proportions by all kinds of enticements, the Government is now asked to check over-production by an Imperial ukase. The *Moscow Gazette* has already written entire volumes to prove very properly that, if the Government do this, it will only play again into the hands of speculating manufacturers and merchants. The Commission is divided on the proposition of reducing the production, with twelve members for and only four against it. It is expected that the Emperor will decide for the minority as he did in the question of closing free transit through the Caucasus.

THE SEBRIGHT NULLITY CASE.

MR. JUSTICE BUTT gave judgment on Tuesday, Nov. 16, in the suit in which Miss Lena Mary Scott, daughter of the late Sir Claude Scott, prayed for the nullity of her marriage with Arthur Edward Saunders Sebright, on the ground that her consent thereto had been improperly obtained. The Court was crowded to excess, the case having aroused the greatest interest. The material facts of the case are clearly set forth in the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Justice Butt said: The petitioner seeks a declaration of the nullity of her marriage, alleged to have been duly solemnized at the registry-office in South Audle-street, on the 30th January, 1886, on the ground of fraud and duress. The petitioner also alleges that the marriage was never consummated. The respondent in his answer denies the charges made in the petition, and, by way of counter-claim, asks for a decree for the enforcement of his conjugal rights. The claim of the petitioner to the relief demanded is based on the allegation that, owing to the circumstances in which she was placed by the conduct and acts of the respondent, by the deceit practised upon her, and by the fear with which she was inspired, the petitioner was not a free agent when she went through the ceremony in question, and that there was, consequently, no valid consent on her part to the contract of marriage. The courts of law have always refused to recognize as binding contracts to which the consent of either party has been obtained by fraud or duress, and the validity of a contract of marriage must be tested and determined in precisely the same manner as that of any other contract. True it is that in contracts of marriage there is an interest involved above and beyond that of the immediate parties. Public policy requires that marriages should not be lightly set aside; and there is in some cases the strongest temptation to the parties more immediately interested to act in collusion in obtaining a dissolution of the marriage tie. These reasons necessitate great care and circumspection on the part of the tribunal, lest they in any wise alter the principles or grounds on which this, like any other contract, may be avoided. It has sometimes been said that, in order to avoid a contract entered into through fear, the fear must be such as would compel a person of ordinary courage and resolution to yield to it. I do not think that is an accurate statement of the law. Whenever from natural weakness of intellect, or from fear—whether reasonably entertained or not—either, party is actually in a state of mental incompetence to resist the pressure improperly brought to bear, there is no more consent than in the case of a person of stronger intellect and more robust courage yielding to a more serious danger. The difficulty consists not in any uncertainty of the law on the subject, but in its application to the facts of each individual case. The question here is, whether the facts disclosed in evidence bring this case within the rule. The petitioner is a young lady who attained the age of twenty-one in February, 1885. It is not suggested that she is what is called a person of weak mind; but it is alleged that circumstances to which I am about to advert had in the latter end of 1885 so affected her as to produce a mental condition wholly abnormal. Five or six years ago, she made the acquaintance of the respondent, a man some few years older than herself. Soon after their acquaintance began he made her a proposal of marriage, which was refused. Subsequently they became engaged, and although there were periods during which there was an interruption of the relations which her acceptance of his offer had created, the engagement was never absolutely broken off. The young lady, on coming of age, was entitled to a sum of £26,000, and she had a reversionary interest in a considerable sum beyond that amount. Acting on her mother's advice, in the month of June, 1885, she made a settlement of her property on trustees for her own benefit. In March of that year, a month after she came of age, the respondent, who was in pecuniary difficulties, induced her to put her name to a bill of exchange for £500 for his accommodation. It is needless to say that this was concealed from her mother and her friends. Other transactions of a similar nature followed in the summer and autumn of the same year, until, in the month of December, she had incurred liabilities on the respondent's behalf, and entirely for his accommodation, to the amount of £3,325. The bills of exchange appear to have been discounted by two persons of the names of Williams and Lee. As is commonly the case with men in the respondent's circumstances, he was profuse in his assurances that these transactions were little more than matters of form, and that the petitioner would never hear more of the matter. As is also common in such cases, he never provided one sixpence to meet his liability on the bills, and in the result the petitioner was pressed for payment by Lee and Williams, by one or both, of whom writs were issued against her and bankruptcy proceedings threatened. It is not a matter of surprise that a young and inexperienced girl so situate should undergo mental suffering sufficiently acute to impair her bodily health. To such a person writs and bankruptcy summonses may well appear endued with unknown terrors. In the present instance it is alleged that the worry and distress to which the petitioner was subjected resulted in such a degree of prostration, bodily and mental, as to render her, if not incapable of exercising her reason, at all events, unable to resist constraint and pressure brought to bear on her by others for their own ends. There is certainly abundant testimony to the condition to which the petitioner had gradually been brought by the end of the year 1885. Nurses, friends and doctors concur in describing the marked alteration that had taken place, and Mr. Izod, the medical adviser of the family, appears to have entertained the most serious apprehensions; for he told her mother that, unless the petitioner's condition improved, melancholia would ensue. Probably the most conclusive evidence of this young lady's condition is furnished by three letters which she wrote to a friend—Mr. Guedalla, a solicitor—in the middle of January last. They are too long and incoherent to read *in extenso*, but the following extracts are a fair sample of their contents;—

"My dear Mr. Guedalla,—I am writing to you in the greatest distress, and I know I can depend on your honour as a gentleman never to mention a word of what I say in this letter. I know I can depend on you to do this; and, for God's sake, save me from the ruin that stares me in the face. I have been got into a terrible mess, and, for God's sake, save me. For the friendship, dear Mr. Guedalla, you have always had for us, do listen to me. Will you lend £2,000? I am nearly mad. I will tell you everything when I come back to London, only for God's sake save me from disgrace. You are the only person I can trust. For heaven's sake do this for me and charge me any per cent. you like; but pray save me. In a few days I shall be ruined, as I do not like going to anybody else for help. You are the only man I can trust. For heaven's sake, Mr. Guedalla, do this, and I shall be thankful to you all the rest of my life. . . . I have not slept for nearly a fortnight. I am nearly wild. Pray, pray, be kind and lend it me for a year, and charge me any per cent.; but for heaven's sake lend it to me. . . . Three months, or a little more, ago I signed two bills for Mr. Sebright (I rely on you never to tell him, I have told you till I see you in about a week). When I signed them I did so because he asked me to do so, and I was stupid enough to do it, and he promised me most faithfully to meet them when they came due. To my horror he did not, and one is a good deal overdue for £1,000, of a Mr. Williams, in George-yard, Lombard-street; but he is very nice about it;

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

THE tenor of the political advices to-day might well be construed as much less satisfactory than the Stock Exchange quotations would indicate. Consols come ⅛ higher, and, generally speaking, the indications given by Reuter are in favor of settled politics and a settlement of all outstanding disputes.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday there was no special change. At the Goat Skin auctions prices were ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher, but Seeds and Wheat remain as previously quoted.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firmer, the sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1000 Surats. Spot prices were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were generally 1-16d. per lb. higher. In New York the quotation for ready Cotton yesterday was advanced 1-16 and for Futures 22 points per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Two-days' Receipts..	50,000	50,000	56,000
Three-days' „ ...	89,000	90, 00	101,000
Total since 1st Sept. ..	2,992,000	2,997,000	2,874,000

The whole tenor of the market here to-day has been very firm. Sellers have generally been holding for an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, and where business has been done that difference has been paid, at the same time there is unquestionably less activity than was apparent yesterday. Current quotations are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ...	Rs. 145	Rs. 150	Rs. 164
Omras (shorts)	„ 165		
Khamgaum (March).	„ 179		
Broach do.....	„ 209		
Dhollera	„ 178	„ 185	„ 194

WHEAT, so far as export buyers are concerned, is quiet, in fact dull, but dealers are maintaining their rates with great tenacity, and for future delivery do not give way. Ready prices for old stuff are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-7-0 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-6-0 „
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	„ 4-3-0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-3-0 „

SEEDS are quiet with very little doing, the limited arrivals being quite in keeping with the restricted character of the Home demand.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were :—

Cotton..........................	8,647 bales.
Wheat..........................	82,741 cwts.
Linseed	8,675 „
Rapeseed..........................	5,384 „
Gingelly	27,491 „

FREIGHTS keep remarkably steady, and although the extent of business doing is by no means large there can be no doubt that the tone of the market is strong. The Anchor Line Agents are reported to have booked cargo for Liverpool, late January loading, at 17s. 6d., and transactions have taken place for Hull and Antwerp at £1 for January.

EXCHANGE to-day has again been very strong. Reuter quotes Silver as 13-16d per oz higher at 46 5-16, but so far as we can learn this figure is mainly a market quotation not the price at which business could have been done. However that may be, rates advanced 1-16 per Rupee, and at one time it seemed not improbable that the rise would be continued. In the afternoon however, whether in anticipation of the bidding for Council drafts or not, it is difficult to say, but a quieter tone set in, and a decline of quite 1-32d. was established. We now quote for ready Bills :—

Bank Bills on demand..................	1s. 5 23-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d. „
Do. Three months' sight..........	1s. 5 25-32d. „
Credits „ „	1s. 5 24-32d. „
Francs „ „	1·89½d. „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—We have to report quite a strong market again, and quotations are partially 1-16 higher for Fours at Rs. 97¾ to 13-16, for Fours-and-a-half the price is Rs. 101⅜, firm.

SHARES all round may be called steady. Spinning and Weaving Mills are in some cases rather dearer, but the general list of quotations is unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India..............	87,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	1:	120
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co..........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co ..	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0..0	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.........	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ..	—	£100	—	—	£146½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	20
Bo.CottonMf'gCo. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0	Rs. 2	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. ..	2,75	20	2	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	661
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	631
City of Bombay Shares	590	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	900
Dharumsey S.&W.Co.	..	...	...	..	..
Dhun Mills............	1,0	1,0	1,5	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,50	50	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,000	—	900
Hinganghat Mill Co Ld	700	50	all	87½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	565	1,00	50	Rs. 70	1,375
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	5	,,14-5-7	40
Jewraz Baalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,122½
Khandeish..............	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	9.0
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	830
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	8,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,0	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	...	675
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,207½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	185
Morarjee Gocuidas .	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning....	600	1,0	1,00	..	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500m
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon..................	641	1,00	1,0	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills..........	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S.&M Company	1,900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	790
..urmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	165 / 115
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	143
Bapty Co., Ld.........	525	200	165	Rs. 20	121
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue..	500		37	1 2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	—	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	660
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.ct.	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	81
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16¼
Kurrachee Ice Co.,Ld.	500	100	100	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.......	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	320
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	180
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,00	1,000	Rs. 8	297½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld......	1,000	10	100	—	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25		7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,145
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100		185xd
Western India Flour Mills..............	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	192½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, cleared from this port, under Captain W. M. Grieve, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nakoda, sailed for Bhownagar, last evening, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE Ship County of Peibles, 1,613 tons, Captain J Bland, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Cardiff with a cargo of coals.

THE s. s. Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, arrived in this harbour yesterday, from Shields (Nov. 5), under Captain W. Saunders, with a cargo of 3,288 tons of coals and 2 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamship, 1,499 tons, Captain Pizzarello, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Hongkong (Nov. 18), with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Khalif, 1,491 tons, arrived in Bombay on the evening of the 6th inst., under Captain A. Nash, from Shields which port she left on 3rd November, she brings 2,440 tons coals from this port.

THE s. s. Calder, 400 tons, Captain J. Cormack, arrived in the Bombay harbour, from Busreh (Nov. 22), yesterday morning. She brings on board 89 chests of opium, 110 horses, 51 passengers and 33 syces.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Roxburgh..	1409	......	A	W. &A.Graham & Co.
„ Stella	..	......	...	....
„ Nubia	2319	J. Dunlop	B	W. &A.Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur ..	2130	......	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Malwa........	...	......	D	P. & O. Co.
„ China	1394	Fletcher	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair..	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Darwin	1679	......	..	....
„ Arago	1061	H. Sutherland...	H J	W. &A.Graham & Co.
„ Heazada....	1377	....	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Empire	1375	F. Davis	L	The Captain.
„ Lombardy ...	1726	W. J Webber ..	M	P. & O. Co.
„ Aspatria	1921	G. Veale........	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Edulji.
„ Clan Lamont	...	.. ...	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inch Borva ..	..	......	P	......
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	...	......
„ Hypotia	..	......	Ibis	......

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Khaliff (s)	Nash........	Shields, Nov. 3.
	Calder (s)	Cormack.....	Busreh, Nov. 22.
	Inchgarvie (s)......	Saunders......	Shields, Nov. 5.
	Bormida (s)	Pizzarello	Hongkong, Nov. 18.
	Peibles	Bland	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	C. of Carthage (s)	Grieve	Calcutta.
	Bhownagar (s)....	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

The following vessels have commenced to load since yesterday :—

Steamer Purulia for P. Gulf and Karachi.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, for Calicut and Cochin.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—Oct 1, at Oakbank, Rusthall, Tunbridge, Wells, the wife of Captain Armstrong, late H M's Bengal Sta f Corps, of a daughter.

WALSH—Nov 3, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut George S Wash, R N, H M S Royal Adelaide, of a daughter.

WORSLEY—Nov 7, at North Stainley Hall, Ripon, the wife of Lieut-Colonel H G Worsley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DONNE—HUGHES—Nov 8, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Benjamin Donisthorpe A. Donne, Captain Royal Sussex Regiment, and commanding 10th Soudan Battalion Egyptian Army, to Cecil F Grace, daughter of the late Rev Robert Edgar Hughes, M A, H M's Inspector of Schools.

GEM—LAWRENCE—Nov 4, at Tamlaghtfinlagan Church, Ballykelly, county Londonderry, Arthur Sampson Hector Gem, Major Royal Sussex Regiment, to Frances Georgina Amy, daughter of the late John Lawrence, Esq. of Magherafelt, county Londonderry.

LARKINS—THRING—Nov 6, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, William Robertson, younger son of Lieut-Colonel W H Larkins late of H M's Indian Army, Bengal, to Edwina Fanny (Effie), younger daughter of the late Edward Brouncker Thring, deputy Inspector of Hospitals, H E I C S, Bengal.

MARCKS—GRAEFFE—November 25, at Brussels, Charles R. Marcks, to Mathilde Louisa, eldest daughter of Charles Graeffe, Esq., D. D., senior partner of Messrs. Graeffe and Co., Sugar Refiners of Brussels, Belgium.

DEATHS.

ALCOCK—Nov 4, at St James's-square, Bath, Elizabeth, widow of Major-General George Alcock, Madras Artillery, and daughter of the late Edward Gloster, Esq, Georges-street, Limerick.

ARMSTRONG—Oct 2, at Oakbank, Rusthall, Tunbridge, Wells, Constance, the dearly-loved wife of Captain Armstrong, late H M's Bengal Staff Corps.

ATHANASS—Nov 7, at 51, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, Jane Athanass, third daughter of the late Major R J Debnam, of H M's 13th Light Infantry, and widow of Theodore Dickens, Esq, Barrister-at-law, Calcutta, aged 69.

BADDELEY—Nov 5, at Cheltenham, William Henry Clinton Baddeley, Lieut-Colonel late 49th (Berkshire) Regiment, youngest son of the late Major John Baddeley, of the 7th Hussars, aged 66.

BARRY—Nov 7, at 8, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Emily, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Barry, R A, aged 59.

BOILEAU—Nov 7, at his residence, 31 Ladbroke-square, W Major-General John Theophilus Boileau, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, F R S, aged 82 years.

MYERS—Nov 4, at the residence of her eldest daughter, at Portswood Southampton, Frances Myers, widow of Colonel Pierre Benoit Reyne, late Ceylon Rifles, aged 78.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COURTENAY—December 5, at Ratnagiri, the wife of R. Courtenay, C.S., of a son.

NISSEN—November 25, at Dhari, Kattywar, the wife of Captain George Nissen, Dhari Battalion, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KEENE—November 20, at Subathoo, the wife of Percy E Keene, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROYDON—November 24, at Simla, Herbert Drinkwater, son of Assistant Apothecary W Croydon, S M D, aged 2 years and 11 months.

KEENE—November 27, at Subathoo, Catherine, the dearly-loved wife of Percy E Keene.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.]
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with, "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* * AGENTS WANTED.

SAFETY versus DANGER.
TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Mr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

AS IMPORTERS OF,
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld,
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JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

A NEW and valuable feature has been introduced in his report this year by Mr. Ozanne in a collection of improved agricultural and rainfall statistics, the results of the proposals made by the Agricultural Conference of 1883 to the Government of India and since sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The agricultural statistics comprise four returns, which appear respectively under the heads of—(1) Area of available statistics; (2) Cultivated and uncultivated area; (3) Percentage of food-crops and non-food crops on gross area cropped; (4) Return of irrigation showing net area cropped and area irrigated from canals and other sources and the cropping of irrigated area; and (5) Returns of agricultural stock. These statistics are a considerable improvement upon returns supplied heretofore. There are now greater facilities for accurate statistics from the surveyed Government ryotwari villages, which not only keep forms prescribed by the Village Manual, but have them filled by the trained village accountants under the direct supervision of the taluka authorities. They are marked by an accuracy which it is scarcely possible to attain in villages held under tenures other than ryotwari, in which case the forms are filled up by the holders themselves, who are not so directly responsible to the taluka authorities for accurate returns. But these latter returns, such as they are, are much more accurate than those from surveyed alienated villages, which, while keeping to the prescribed forms, are less under authoritative control than even holders of Government villages. And though we thus have degrees of accuracy in the information supplied, Mr. Ozanne has availed himself of it while he has justly excluded statistics from unsurveyed Government and alienated villages, for the simple reason that the figures they supply are incomplete and far from accurate. The advantage of the new forms, however, consists in this, that there is now a separation, more or less complete, of the more trustworthy statistics from those which are less trustworthy or not at all worthy of credence. This line of separation secures at least some scientific basis to work upon. From the new returns thus supplied we find that the total number of villages in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of foreign territory, feudatory and tributary States, is 23,854, spread over an area of 71,369,639 acres. Of these the number for which statistics are available is 20,036 villages, with an area of 52,183,254 acres, whereas the villages for which statistics are not available number 2,606½, with an area of 14,851,440 acres. There is thus a pretty broad and safe basis for reliable data. The conclusions drawn therefrom are not liable to be upset or affected by statistics which are not available. From the net area for which statistics are thus available it appears that a very high percentage of cultivation is reached by Sholapur, which shows 83 per cent. of cultivated land, of which 72 per cent. is actually cropped, and 11 per cent. consists of current fallows. Next to Sholapur in point of cultivated area is Bijapur, in which cultivation has reached 81 per cent., of which 72 per cent. is actually cropped and 7 per cent. under fallows. After Bijapur comes Dharwar, with 80 per cent. of cultivation, of which 9 per cent. is fallow, and lastly Khaira, showing 79 per cent. of cultivated area, of which 75 per cent. is cropped, leaving only 4 per cent. for fallows.

Perhaps the most interesting return is that of crops based upon cultivated area. Mr. Ozanne has carefully worked out a table of the percentage of food-crops and non-food crops on gross area cropped. This table shows at a glance what district yields most of a particular cereal, pulse, or non-food crop. For instance, the districts which yield a high percentage of jowari are Sholapur, whose yield is 67 per cent., and Bijapur, which gives 60 per cent. The bajri-yielding districts are Hyderabad in Sind, and Nassick, Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Satara. Kanara abounds in 80 per cent. of paddy, Tanna gives 62, and Kolaba 53 per cent. The largest wheat-producing district in this Presidency is Shikarpur in Sind, after Shikarpur comes Ahmedabad, and after Ahmedabad Broach and Kurrachee. Kolaba and Tanna in the Konkan, and Kaira in Gujarat, are prolific in coarse grains, while the yield of pulses is most to be found in the Panch Mahals and Satara. It is interesting to note that of food-crops Kolaba yields 98, Kanara 96, Tanna 94, Kaira 93, Ahmednuggur 92, Poona, Satara, and Shikarpur 91, Panch Mahals 89, Sholapur 87, and Nasik, Belgaum, and Bijapur 85 per cent. of the gross food crops. The largest non-food crop-producing district is Broach, which yields 46 per cent. of the non-food crops, of which 44 per cent. is cotton, and after Broach, are Khandesh, Upper Sind Frontier, and Dharwar. The net result shows that 82 per cent. of the yield of crops consists of food crops, such as cereals and pulses, and 18 per cent. of non-food crops, such as cotton, oilseeds, &c.

But good as the statistics are, they are as yet deficient in this important matter, namely, that it would not be safe to base upon them any calculation as to the value of the gross outturn of each district. As Mr. Ozanne remarks, "it would have been very rash to have attempted any calculation of gross outturn." The fact is that the formulæ hitherto adopted for estimating the value of the gross outturn have been used in a somewhat misleading manner. Says Mr. Ozanne "the way in which they (the formulæ) are now used by village and taluka officers so far frustrates the object intended to be secured by them, that I was constrained to represent to Government the advisability of their withdrawal from the taluka offices. In the revised Manual (Taluka Form No. 36) provision has been made for the insertion by the Mamlatdars of the anna valuation of crops based on his observation and on the information furnished by village officers and cultivators." There can be no doubt that fallacious conclusions are often apt to be drawn by optimist theorists. Hence, unless some reliable standard is adopted in estimating the outturn of crops, the results of calculations of value of gross produce would bemost misleading. It is possible, however, to arrive at some approximate results. The question, although of the highest importance from an economic point of view, is admittedly full of difficulty; and we are glad to be assured by Mr. Ozanne that it has been referred by Government to a committee consisting of the three Divisional Commissioners.

The Irrigation Return is described by Mr. Ozanne "as a new return beset with difficulties, and it is given for what it is worth." But while we are thankful to the Director of Agriculture for the information he supplies under this head, we trust he will not consider us unreasonable when we say that what we expect to find is information in regard to the number of agricultural wells in each district of this Presidency. For years past it has been our standing complaint that definite statistics in regard to wells have not been supplied to the public. On the 15th April, 1884, we asked Government to "favour us with information bearing upon its land policy as under :—(1) number of new wells dug in the districts of this Presidency during the currency of the present settlements; (2) number of old wells which existed in them at the time the current settlement was introduced, and the number of such of them as have fallen into disuse; and (3) revenue from old wells in each district on account of extra assessment which Government will have to abandon in pursuance of the policy announced in the Resolution of March 26, 1884." This is the more necessary as Survey officers are in the habit of making much of the increase in the number of wells sunk in a taluka. We trust Mr. Ozanne will see his way to furnish this information in his next Report. The returns of agricultural stock indicate a general decrease due partly to the exclusion of the stock returns from the villages which cannot produce statistics of crops and the like, and partly "to an undoubted increased mortality from the scarcity of fodder in the Deccan in the early monsoon noticed in the rainfall statistics." In the record of rainfall in each of the districts which are most liable to periodical distress by reason of unseasonable or deficient rainfall, we notice that Mr. Ozanne has supplied a long felt want in the important class of statistics given in the Report. Their object is not to show a mere total of rainfall in each district, but what is of the greatest importance in determining how far a district has fared well through a season, namely, to place on permanent record the general characteristics of a whole season. It is not enough, for instance, to know that a district or a taluka has gauged its average amount of rainfall, since in spite of an average or more than an average rainfall its condition may be worse for this reason that the rainfall was perhaps too sudden, or that it was too little in the early partly of the season, when the crops most needed it, or that there was a long break, or that the rainfall was too much when the crops had ripened and were ready for harvest and least needed it, or that the last showers so useful for rabi crops did not fall at all. All these circumstances, though trifling in themselves, exercise a powerful influence in making a year good, bad, or indifferent. It is accordingly satisfactory to know that in compiling the rainfall statistics the Director of Agriculture has recorded explanatory remarks in the case of each district. The rain periods are given under their local names, as they show more than any other possible division the characteristics of the season. Each period (or Nak Shatra) is from 13 to 14 days in duration. Mr. Ozanne has pressed into his service and recorded the sayings and proverbs amongst the people regarding the prognostications which their traditions have led them to make. To make these rainfall statistics complete in every respect, the Director keeps in his office a record of daily rainfall at the chief station of each taluka, or more stations if deemed advisable, from printed postcard returns received weekly during the monsoon months, and from monthly returns showing the daily fall in the non-monsoon months. He promises to give a more complete analysis of them in future. We consider that in this way a much-needed reform has been introduced in the compilation of scientific facts regarding rainfall which will enable experts to determine the condition of agriculture from year to year.

THE *Overland Mail*, which through its connection with the firm of which Mr. H. S. King, M.P., is a member, may be regarded as an authority upon this particular question, tells us exactly how the case stands in relation to the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service. It has not yet published Sir Horace Davey's opinion on the subject, but it says this is unfavourable, and that it affirms that no right of action exists against the Government of India on the part of those of its pensioned servants who claim their pensions in sterling and are asked to accept them in rupees. It says, moreover, that the ex-Solicitor General's opinion covers the case not only of officers who came in under the Regulations of 1885—regulations under which, as we explained the other day, pensions have unquestionably been drawn in sterling—but of those who have relied upon a certain clause in their special agreements purporting to provide for sterling payments. This clause, we take it, is one in a class of agreements like that which we lately cited, and which expressly provides that in all payments the pound sterling shall be considered equivalent to and calculated upon the rate of ten rupees. The officers concerned will not be less puzzled than disappointed when they learn that this particular clause refers to every other payment than pensions. They will not quarrel with Sir Horace Davey's opinion, at all events until it is textually before them—and the *Mail* promises to publish it as soon as possible—and whatever view they may take of it they will remember that it comes from the leading equity lawyer of his day. The Uncovenanted Service are well advised by Mr. King when he urges them to accept Sir Horace Davey's view of the situation and to seek for a remedy in the only path in which it can be found, namely, in an organized and direct appeal to Government, to Parliament, and to public opinion. If they can satisfy Parliament that they entered the service of the Government of India with an understanding that their pension allowances would be paid as the leave allowances of a vast body of them have been paid, in sterling, they will have established a case to which Parliament will certainly listen. There must be no room for the suspicion that their claim for a sterling pension is a provident after-thought, prompted in these later days by the fall in the rupee. Some one is sure to suggest that view of the case, and it will be well for Mr. King and those who work with him to see that there shall be no excuse for the contention. That a great hardship exists is evident enough. They must show that there is an injustice as well as a hardship.

WE learn that the Minister of Colonies at Portugal has telegraphed to the Archbishop of Goa, under date 1st instant, the nomination of the following clergy as Bishops for the newly-created dioceses of Cochin, Damaun, and Meliapur (Madras Presidency) :—Dr. Henrique Reed, for Meliapur; the Rev. Souza (Superior of the Timor Mission), for Cochin; and the Rev. Pedro da Costa, for Damaun. It is expected that the nominations will be confirmed and announced by his Holiness the Pope at the Consistory to be held this week at Rome, and that the new Bishops will immediately start for their dioceses.

MR. JUSTICE WEST ON EDUCATION,

THE Hon. Mr. Justice West presided at the distribution of prizes on Monday evening to the successful pupils of the St. Xavier's Institution. After awarding the prizes, Mr. Justice West said :—

My Lord Bishop, Father Rector, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must acknowledge that I feel some degree of envy in looking round this great and interesting assembly. For where else in Bombay would one find such a large assemblage so full of interest, so wrapped in the proceedings, and giving so much encouragement to all the young pupils, who from this will gather the enthusiasm that will carry them though the difficulties which they will have to face through their career. In no other community, except, perhaps, the Roman Catholic community, and I take it that they constitute the chief mass of those who are now before me, should we find so much interest manifested in the proceedings of a school like this; and I, who belong to a different denomination, must confess to my envy at seeing so large an interest displayed in the welfare and progress of these children, whose progress is of such great importance to the society of which they are to become by and by, probably leading, or at any rate important and useful members. (Applause.) Now, let me express another personal feeling, and that is one of very mixed emotion, when I find myself standing here in the place occupied, not very long ago, by so eminent and so great a man as the retiring Viceroy of India. (Loud applause.) That great and good man—for such I will venture to call him in spite of all disparagements (applause)—manifested on all occasions an intense and Christian interest in the progress of education. No subject was dearer to him, and on reading his speech at this institution I could not but be struck with the deep and obviously most sincere emotion which expressed itself in every word he uttered to the, I have no doubt, equally great, if not greater, assembly which faced him on that occasion. Now one cannot be equal to Lord Ripon; one cannot excite the degree of interest which he necessarily excited on account of the high position he occupied and the great services he had rendered to this country, and the still greater services that he rendered, if it were possible, to the Catholic community. But I will say this, that I feel an extreme pleasure in seeing how much the fond wishes he expressed for the growth and welfare and progress of this institution have up to this day been realized. (Applause.) The report which has been read, ladies and gentlemen, must have struck you as showing that this institution is pushing forward, as the prosperity of England did some years ago, not in the ordinary, average, humdrum way, but by leaps and bounds. Here is a desire for education, an eagerness to push forward, a determination to lay hold of the latest results of time, amongst the young community of this city which fills this institution, from day to day, to overflowing, and more than overflowing, and I doubt not that when the additional buildings are prepared, they also will present this most satisfactory and cheering spectacle of youths coming forward in ever increasing numbers and adding, day by day and year by year, a most useful element in the society in which they are henceforth to mix. (Applause.) Nor is it only as one much interested in education that I make these remarks, I think that although it may be parfectly true, every line written in that magnificent poem of Sir William Jones, "What constitutes a State?" that much must depend on the courage, determination, and adherence to principles of individual members of the State, yet much must also depend, for the welfare of a community, and a kingdom, and an empire, on the thorough sympathy which unites one class of society to another. (Applause.) Looking at this assembly and similar assemblies from that point of view, I cannot but realize to myself that these boys and young men, who have had the happiness to receive their prizes to-day in the presence of so distinguished and brilliant a gathering, will carry forward the recollection of this occasion all through their active lives. They will think of this day, they will think of all who sat here and interested themselves in the proceedings, they will feel all this and will be led, by the nobility of the position they occupy, to a life not only of useful labour and high enterprise of their own, but of adherence to the interests of their country, and, if possible, to the interests of the empire of which they form part. (Applause.) Lord Ripon expressed his desire, so fully realised thus far, for the welfare of this and kindred institutions. I see from the signs of the times about us that such institutions are growing more and more necessary every day. It is only within the last few weeks that we have seen a movement set on foot, in the interests of supposed financial reform, for abolishing one of the chief institutions for education which exists in this Presidency. I must, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, express my humble opinion that it is a very questionable measure of policy for the Government to entertain at all the idea of abolishing—(loud applause)—an institution such as the Deccan College, with such associations connected with it, which has been presided over by men of such brilliant ability, and which has sent forth a stream of students doing honour to the University and to their country. (Applause.) But if these gaps are to be made in the general educational system, one must rejoice more and more that the men who have given themselves up to the guidance and conduct of this institution are here in numbers sufficient to meet every exigency, and as one falls away, another steps forwards to fill the thinning ranks and to devote themselves, as soldiers of Christ, to the interests of education (applause); and in a proper degree and measure, and so far as the non-Christian classes willingly accept the blessing, also to the cause of universal brotherhood, by inviting all to come in and receive the benefits of high and generous education. (Applause.) Now, much may be said for the course which the Government seem so inclined to take, if one looks at it from the point of view of finance, of the necessary distribution of funds at the command of Government. We know that Government have of late had seriously in view the extension and improvement of technical education. This is a subject in which all who are interested in the material welfare of this country must sympathise with the Government and go with them to a certain extent; and if funds cannot be had for all purposes, we must submit to such a distribution of them as in the wisdom of Government and those who advise it shall be best adopted to the general welfare of the country. But here also I believe that an institution like the one whose anniversary we are commemorating to-day can render most efficient and valuable service to Government. You can have no good technical education—and I say so before those reverend fathers who have experience of it in a country where technical education is carried to its highest point of efficiency, namely in Germany—you can not have thorough technical education without a sound basis of general education. (Hear, hear.) You must have arithmetic, you must have geometry and drawing taught effectively before you can lay the basis of efficient technical education. I go further and say that your technical education will be almost thrown away unless you have in your pupils sufficient clearness and precision of thought which are best educed and cultivated in the young intellect by some study in languages. If you make your young pupils express themselves clearly and precisely, if you make them show a certain capacity for turning their thoughts from one language into another,—and if you will not have anything but an exact presentiment of that which is reproduced,—you will give them an education in clearness and precision, pliability and force of thought. It will be of great and inestimable value to them, whatever their course in after life may be. Now, this kind of education, I say, the pupils of this institution will continue to derive from the ministrations of the reverend fathers who have given themselves up to so good a cause. But beyond this, I think that the pupils of an institution like this are brought into contact with European thought in more points, and in more important points, than would probably be the case under almost any other system, on account of the varied and numerous European intelligences which are brought to bear upon the mental development of the boys. We hear very much about passing examinations. I am not at all an opponent of passing examinations and preparing for examinations. In my unhappy youth I myself had something to do in that way, and my experience of the matter which is much longer than I could wish, has taught me this—that personal influence is of greater importance than that of examinations, and that the character is best formed by bringing personal influence at the right moment to bear on the young elastic mind and giving a proper mould to its character. As you bend the twig, so the bough will grow. This personal influence is of such infinite importance, that I think the school which has the advantage of a large number of European teachers is in the same position as a house which has a large number of windows in this climate rather than one which has only one or two shutters to let in the light and air. If this country is to advance in its existing circumstances, it must be by the influx and the infusion of European thought and European science; and the people who are really living in contact with European science are those who best can communicate their ideas to the crowds assembled round them. But beyond this I say that Christianity—and I speak in no controversial spirit whatever—forms such an essential element in the civilization of Europe, that those who have been brought up in the Christian system are by far the best that can thoroughly understand European civilization and communicate its essence to their pupils. From Greece and from the Holy Land rise the chief streams of European philosophical thought; and if here we are to derive its benefit, we must have men to communicate those ideas, who are themselves familiar with them, who have been brought up in them from childhood, and who can insensibly mould the character into assimilation with European literature. (Applause.) If this is true generally of Europe, it is especially true of England and English literature. Christianity, as judges and lawyers have often said, is part of the law of England. Christianity is also a part of the institutions of England, and is an essential part of the literature of England; and although it is not at all necessary to establish a propaganda wherever you put an English book into a boy's or a young man's hand, yet I say that for the proper understanding of the best parts of English literature, there must be either a training in Christianity itself, or a bringing up under Christian system, and that without this you can never get a living realization of all that the English literature teaches. If you look down the great roll of eminent names who have graced the English literature, which is the honour and glory of the English nation, you will always find a Christian spirit even among those who have been in declared antagonism to Christian teaching and dogmatism. I am simply discussing this question from a secular point of view, and I say that such a training is essential in bringing up Christian pupils in the spirit of Christianity. I should not myself be suspected at all of being an advocate of a propaganda. My views and ideas are for the most part secular; but looking at the question from a secular point of view, these are the ideas which occur to me. And now let us look at the matter from one more point of view. This country is progressing politically, morally, and socially with very rapid steps. We see changes going on around us which in the course of a few years to come will place us at a greater distance from our present situation than any previous generation was placed by its successor. It is inevitable that the great flood of European and especially English ideas which is coming in must make this change greater and greater every day. And here again an institution like this being in immediate and intimate contact with English thought, and especially with European thought in general, confers inestimable advantages, as compared almost with any other, on the pupils who come within its circling walls. I observe that Sir James Fergusson, who also has made a speech here, expressed the confidence that the Government in his day felt and has always felt in this institution. But I think he might have gone much further; he might have expressed an opinion to the effect that the Government was under very great debt to an institution of this kind for training up boys with whom loyalty and obedience to the laws would form a part of their moral nature, and that with these boys, brought up in the spirit in which I am sure they are brought up, there will be no niggardly doling out of loyalty and good-will to the Government under whose protection they live and enjoy their happiness, but that devotion to the Government, whenever it may be necessary, will spring forth as naturally as the fountain gushes from the rock. In this great Christian community we shall find not only a support to the Government, but a great centre from which the ideas which every Government must like to see dispersed among its subjects will radiate forth as warm and bright rays from the sun. These are the advantages which appear to me to belong to this institution, and on which, in acknowledging the very kind compliments paid to me in the report read to you just now, I felt bound to say something, however imperfectly I could perform that task, and to express as best I could the feelings which animate one towards this and kindred institutions. We hear much in these days about cosmopolitan feeling. We hear much about the necessity of being in sympathy with this and making concession to that, and always abandoning our individuality and our nationality. But I think there is a need in the present day for a somewhat contrary current of feeling. We want some fixedness of ideas, we want some firmness of faith, some courage of our opinions, some concentration of ideas in regard to politics, social matters, and religion. I trust the reverend fathers who conduct this institution will endeavour, so far as they can, and as they have hitherto done, to make the boys loyal and grateful members of the great Empire of which they form a part; that they will make them good citizens, loyal and obedient to the State and ready to support it with their lives, if need be; that they will make them good, zealous and devoted Christians, according to the type to which they belong. (Applause.) For thus and thus only will the students in time to come fulfil all the duties which belong to them as former pupils of such as institution as this, and as members of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. (Loud applause.)

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

"FUN ON THE BRISTOL" was accorded on Monday night as hearty a reception as that given to it on Saturday. The audience was not as large, but it was as fully appreciative as the crowded house which marked the opening night. Mr. Sheridan, we need hardly say, was the life and soul of the performance. He was ably assisted by Mrs. Sheridan, whose songs and character sketches again drew forth the uproarious plaudits of the audience. The other members of the company, notably Miss Fraser and Messrs. Dunbar and Martyn Hagan, filled the parts assigned to them with the success which characterized their first appearances. The troupe altogether is a good one, and we doubt not that the reputation they have already established will be maintained throughout the short season during which they occupy the boards of the Gaiety. At their hands the "Fun on the Bristol" is sure to take and run successfully the whole of the week.

THE POSTAL PEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago several letters appeared in your columns animadverting on the unsuitable uniform of the Bombay postal peon, but no change has yet been adopted. The cry of the poor post peon may well be, "Oh! Lord, how long!"

The time is approaching when these men usually receive their annual supply of new uniform, and it is to be hoped the authorities will provide them with something more suitable to a tropical climate than the present scarlet "bull's wool."

The uniform of the Calcutta postman is of khakee with scarlet piping, as neat and serviceable a uniform as one could wish for. Will the Bombay authorities take the hint?—Yours, &c.,

THE POSTMAN'S FRIEND.

THE GOA RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is evident that you have based your article in to-day's paper on the Marmagoa railway and harbour works on information supplied to the public by the Goa newspapers, but I am sorry to say that the figures of cost are entirely erroneous. The harbour works alone will cost over 50 lakhs of rupees, and the tunnels through the Ghauts not less than 25 lakhs, and anyone who has inspected the works in question, as I have done, will admit that the expenditure on these works is not unwarrantable or extravagant. That there was some little unnecessary waste of money at first few will deny, but on the whole I think there is not much cause to complain of. We know what harbour works at Madras and Carwar have cost. My own opinion from the very first was that the harbour works at Marmagoa would cost about 75 lakhs, and my only regret was that the Portuguese Government should have pledged itself to a guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum over the capital required in excess of the 80 lakhs originally subscribed by the shareholders of the Western India Portuguese Railway Co., Limited.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 7. M. D. Q.

ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

A despatch from the Hon. E. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, to the Governors of the British Colonies, states that in executing the promise conveyed by her Majesty in her Speech on the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament, in which she announced that instructions had been given to enter into communication with the principal Colonial Governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest, in order to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire Government has advised her Majesty the Queen to summon a Conference in London in April next, for the purpose of discussing the urgent questions in connection therewith, especially with regard to the defences of the Empire under an Imperial system, and the extension of the telegraphic cable.

Mr. Stanhope deprecates any discussion on Political Federation, and the Conference, he points out, will be purely a consultative one.

The Colonial Secretary invites the Agents-General of the various Colonies and a few leading colonials to attend the proposed Conference.

SILVER COINAGE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 6.

The report of Mr. D. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, to Congress, states that it is inopportune to summon a Conference on the Silver Question. It advocates the suspension of Silver coinage in America, while England and others are deciding, and urges the repeal of the compulsory purchase of Silver by the United States Treasury, Congress declaring its readiness that the United States should join France, Germany and England in the free coinage of silver and gold at a jointly fixed ratio.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 6.

President Cleveland in his message to Congress expresses regret at the action taken by the Canadian officials in the cases that have arisen owing to the violation of the Fishery Laws, and states that friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain have thereby been imperilled, but he hopes that before the end of the Session that the negotiations with England on the subject will result in a settlement acceptable to both countries.

In alluding to the excess of revenue he recommends a re-adjustment of taxation, but not to change the present policy of collecting the chief revenue, the import duties.

The President then says that two hundred and forty-seven million dollars have been coined under the Compulsory Act, and that despite the efforts to put them in circulation, eighty millions remain in the Treasury. The arguments in favour of the suspension of silver coinage are, he says, strengthened by the significant increase in the export of gold during the past year. The more silver that is distributed among the people the greater becomes the duty of the Government to protect it from disaster.

SHIPWRECK AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

News has been received that the ship Ispahan, homeward bound from Calcutta to London, has been wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope. The crew were all saved.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

SOFIA, DEC. 6.

The deputation appointed by the Sobranje, composed of M. Stotiloff, Minister of Justice, M. Grecoff, the late Bulgarian Delegate in Constantinople, and M. Kalcheff, a member of the Chamber, to visit the different European Courts and explain the condition of Bulgaria to the Government of the Great Powers, have started on their tour, and arrived at Belgrade, where they have been cordially received by King Milan.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir R. J. Dacres, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, is dead.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADURA, DEC. 7.

Before leaving Trichinopoly, the Viceroy received addresses from the Municipality and the residents, and in the course of the reply given to both together, said: "This morning I had the pleasure of visiting that magnificent monument of architectural energy and ingenuity which is situated on the other side of Kolekoon, and I can well understand with what pride you must point to this proof of the artistic skill of your forefathers. A nation that has once produced such monuments as these may well claim the heritage of genius, which however it may have been for the time dimmed and obscured by unfavourable circumstances, is still destined, I trust, though perhaps in a different form, to reappear and reassert itself. I have also proceeded to the summit of the Raik temple, which towers above your homes. As you truly say, no Englishman can look abroad upon the golden Raik and the various scenes where Clive and Lawrence fought for their country without interest and emotion, especially when it is remembered that the victories they gained so largely influenced the future destinies of India."

LATER.

The Viceroy arrived here by special train shortly after noon to-day, and was met by all the civil and military officers of the station, the representatives of the Municipality, the zemindars of the district, and other native gentlemen. The guards honour were furnished by the 14th Pioneers from Trichinopoly and the ocal Volunteers at the station. The Municipality presented an address of welcome, referring briefly to the need of railways and works of irrigation in the district and other local matters.

His Excellency, after thanking them for the loyal address, said he was well aware of the many claims their city possessed to the attention of Government, but unfortunately the possibilities of famine in India were so ubiquitous, and districts to be safeguarded so numerous, that no Government could carry out at one and the same time the various schemes pressing on its attention. Already the Government was engaged in two costly and extensive famine railways in this Presidency, and he hoped they would be able to meet the requirements in this district also. Immediately on his return to Calcutta, he would call for a report on their proposals, and anxiously examine how far they could be complied with. He considered it a great honour that they should have reserved for him the pleasure of laying the foundation-stone of the bridge over the Vaigai, and he would not fail to acquaint his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of the practical manner in which the citizens of Madura had perpetuated the memory of his visit.

Garlands were then put on his Excellency and flowers scattered before him, after which the party drove to the Collector's house at Tamkum. Crowds lined the roads, and a number of school children were collected at the People's Park, which has been declared open to-day.

After lunch the Viceroy drove to the celebrated Madura temple, where great preparations had been made for the visit. All the gold and silver images and ornaments of the idols, which have not been exhibited since the visit of the Prince of Wales, were laid out. His Excellency was conducted through the long galleries of the temple and viewed the magnificent carvings with much interest.

The Viceroy then drove to the Palace, where an address was presented by the residents of Madura.

In reply to the residents of Madura, his Excellency said he thanked them for the kind welcome, and was glad to find himself amongst them. He had visited with pleasure the remarkable monuments of the advanced civilisation which flourished here to such a remarkable degree in days gone by. Referring to Famine works, his Excellency replied to the same effect as to the Municipal address. In spite of all that had been done, there were still a greater number of districts which must inevitably be overtaken by most fatal consequences should Providence withhold the annual supply of rain He would not fail to convey to the Queen-Empress the loyal expressions of gratitude and devotion with which they had so appropriately concluded their address.

In the evening the Viceroy attends a native musical entertainment at Teppakulum Tank, the temple in the centre of which will be illuminated.

To-morrow morning, before leaving for Tanjore, his Excellency lays the foundation-stone of the Vaigai Bridge, referred to in the Municipal address.

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 7.

Colonel Carey, Commanding the Royal Artillery Field Force, was thrown from his horse at Mandalay, and had his skull fractured. Recovery is doubtful.

Lieutenant Tisdall, R.A., attacked a dacoit stockade at Pyanhlar, and dislodged the enemy, killing thirty. Our casualties were one sepoy killed and six wounded.

Colonel Holt's column from Ningyan attacked the chief dacoit San Pai, who was strongly entrenched, 14 miles west of the Sittang river. San Pai's brother and a number of followers were killed; the rest fled to Aloun.

The Kyoongalay village, in the Henzada district, was attacked by 35 dacoits, who killed one villager and carried off three guns from the police boat stationed there. Whether the policemen, who were Burmese, fought or ran away, is unknown.

The following is from the Government bulletin:—Three petty dacoits, the chief perpetrators on the monasteries at Mandalay, were arrested.

The price of rice has fallen and prospects are improving.

The advance to the Ruby Mines is unopposed.

Lieutenant Davis, Yorkshire Regiment, successfully attacked a dacoit village above Kyoukmyoung.

Colonel Fitzgerald, of the Hyderabad Cavalry, is hotly pursuing Hla Oo, who is now a fugitive with a few followers. His father-in-law and three leading supporters were captured.

A new post is established at Saingbyin, to dominate the tract recently held by Hla Oo.

The progress of the pacification of Ava is very satisfactory.

There is a large gathering of dacoits in Southern Kyoukse, under Myah Hmon Aloa.

A force visited Kunnee and dispersed the dacoits who murdered a loyal Woon. The new Woon's authority is now established.

There is a scarcity of rice in Lower Chindwin, and the boatmen are afraid to venture into the Myingyan district.

Captain Kellie's camp was attacked.

Major Beale, of the Queen's, captured camp Bogon, killing the leader.

General Lockhart pursued Buddha Yaza into Yamethen, where he escaped.

Lewoon's stronghold was destroyed at Kinywa on the 28th November.

A convoy was attacked the same day, and eight of our men were wounded.

On the 29th Tawyakyoung shelled seven stockades and destroyed Muktila.

On the whole satisfactory progress was made during the week.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 7.

Lord and Lady Reay arrived by the mail-train this morning, and were received at the station by the European and native gentlemen, among them being the Collector, Mr. Reid, Mr. Duxbury, the Railway Superintendent of Police, the City Magistrate, the president and chairman of the Municipality, Khan Bahadur Cowasjee M. Karunjawala, Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I., the sons of Nuggur Seth, the Municipal Commissioners and several others.

At 2 p.m. his Excellency received a Municipal address, and later a deputation of the Gujarat College Committee. In the afternoon his Excellency distributed prizes to the school girls at the Training College.

The Governor's party leave to-morrow for Wadhwan. To-night the city will be grandly illuminated.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 7.

The Commander-in-Chief and party left at 8-5 this evening. The departure was private. A good many officers and a few ladies were at the station to see them off, including General, Mrs. and Miss Flood, General Knowles, Colonels Adams, Wooldridge Seton, Dundas, and LaTouche, Mrs. Wooldridge, Mrs. and Miss La Touche, Major Watling, and Capt. Hanwell. A few natives were also present. After conversing a short time the party took their places, and before starting Lady Arbuthnot was presented with several bouquets. Three hearty cheers were given as the train left the platform.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 7.

His Excellency the Governor left here this evening. In the afternoon he received a farewell address from the Mahomedans. In replying to the address, his Excellency said that the Mahomedan community had been learning of late; and that it is the present of which men must think most who mean to succeed in this world.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief arrived here this morning, and afterwards witnessed the embarkation of the 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF GWALIOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, DEC. 7.

Mr. Shrinivasrao, B.A., Minister of Dewas, Junior Branch, has been appointed Chief Justice at Gwalior.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 6.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this morning, one day before the contract date.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Puttiala left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

LISBON, DEC. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbella, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 6.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Masillia arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72¼
4½ per cent. do.	75¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	46 5-16
Arrival—Hornhead	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 6.	
10 p.m.	71·9
TUESDAY, DEC. 7.	
6 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	78·1
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	83·1

OUR readers will be disappointed to learn that J. M. M.'s "Political and Social Letter" has not come to hand this week, having apparently miscarried in the Post office.

MR. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, the largest millowner in the city, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

THE Maharajah Holkar has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, Grant Road.

A PORTUGUESE gun-boat, the Rio de Lima, entered the Goa harbour on the 3rd inst. She is to be permanently stationed there.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON is getting on very well, and it is hoped will soon be quite recovered.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA is expected at Lahore from Peshawur to-day. He will be a guest of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Truth says:—"Lord Dalhousie is going on a yachting cruise to India for the benefit of his health, and he will be away for several months. He accompanies Lord Brassey in the Sunbeam as far as Bombay."

THE 15th Hussars entertained the 7th Hussars at dinner on the 16th ult., at the Metropole, previous to their departure for India. The 10th Hussars (who have replaced the 7th at Kensington and Hampton Court, though not yet at Hounslow as the barracks there are being thoroughly repaired) were also to give the 7th a dinner at the Metropole on the 19th ult. The Prince of Wales, as Colonel of the regiment, will be present, and also H.R.H. Prince Edward, as junior subaltern.

A LONDON telegram to the *Pioneer* says that the Committee of the Indo-Colonial Institute have decided, with the concurrence of the Prince of Wales, to remodel the basis of its constitution. The name will be the Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India. Half of the entire space of the building at South Kensington will be given up to the United Kingdom; the other half will be reserved for the Colonies and India. Each country represented controls its own section with a fair share of the general management. It is proposed to hold in the Institute occasional exhibitions of specific industries and products. The building will be completed before the Institute is opened, and if a sufficient lump sum is granted for this, nothing further is expected to be required for the expenses of maintenance. It is proposed to unite the Colonial and India Office libraries in the new Institute, and to arrange for a permanent Exhibition of Indian Art.

MR. F. L. PETRE, First Assistant in the Central India Agency, and in that capacity Judge of the Appellate Court at Indore, has just decided a case which settles the extent of a mess sergeant's liability in making purchases from the local market, and which is, therefore, of very considerable interest and importance to regimental messes and the merchants who supply them with goods. There are two systems of messing in vogue among regiments, to wit, by contract or by catering. In the former case an outsider is employed as contractor, he agrees to provide everything except certain extras at so much per head per meal, and the mess sergeant is employed merely to assist the mess president: in the latter case, the catering is in the hands of a committee, and the expenses incurred are divided among the officers at the end of the month, the mess sergeant being the purchasing agent. The present dispute arose in connection with the 7th Dragoon Guards, who on arrival at Mhow about three years ago resolved to adopt the contract system. Had this been strictly adhered to, the mess sergeant ought not to have been employed in purchasing goods. As a matter of fact, Mess Sergeant Lipson ordered large quantities of goods from native traders in Mhow, and these were supplied on the understanding that they were for the mess. Three months afterwards Lipson bolted, and the mess president, defendant in the case, refused to pay for the goods the runaway had ordered. The defendant held that he had given no authority expressed or implied to Lipson; while the plaintiff sought to prove an implied authority. The case was decided in favour of the defendant in the lower Court, but that decision has now been reversed, and a decree for Rs. 1,291 given against the mess president.

SUBADAR MAJOR NATHA SINGH, Sirdar Bahadur, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, died suddenly in the village of Kote Sirdar Natha Singh, near Meean Meer, on Wednesday last. The deceased left his court at 11 o'clock on that day, and expired at midnight from a fit of hœmoptysis. He was a Malwa Sikh, and for years Subadar Major of the 23rd Pioneers. He had seen a great deal of active service, and was one of the best native officers the Bengal Army had. He was an Honorary Magistrate, and actually did his cutcherry work on the day of his death.

THE total external traffic of the North-West Provinces and Oudh by rail in the quarter ending June 30, amounted to nearly 143 lakhs of maunds. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1885, cotton shows an increase of 70 per cent. Wheat increased by about 7 per cent., the increase being attributed to large bargains having been entered into in January and the beginning of February, when the prospects of the 1886 crop were very good. The imports of cotton goods increased by 69,275 maunds, and the increase was shared by the ports of Calcutta and Bombay in the proportion of two to one. Salt increased by over 1½ lakhs of maunds, owing to larger imports of sea salt from the Bombay Presidency and of Cheshire salt from Calcutta. The receipt of Sambhar salt fell off by over two lakhs of maunds. The total Canal borne traffic of the united provinces amounted to seven lakhs of maunds. On the Ganges Canal it consisted mainly of timber, bamboos, stone, lime, and kunker from one wharf to another in the Meerut Division, and on the Agra Canal of grain, sugar and timber from the Punjab which were exchanged for stone and lime from Agra. From a commercial point of view the traffic on these canals is of very slight importance, and its registration has accordingly been discontinued.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF is returning to England on a short leave of absence to report personally to her Majesty's Government on the progress of his mission, and to confer with them respecting the negotiations which he is carrying on with the Turkish Commissioner in Egypt.

IN a recent conversation with the Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, Moukhtar Pasha exposed with considerable frankness the Turkish view of the situation there. He stated that the first object which he desired to secure was the settlement of the Egyptian question by England and Turkey without the interference of other Powers. He admitted that attempts had been made by other Powers to induce Turkey to adopt a more active opposition to the English occupation. But those counsels, he added emphatically, had been refused, and neither at Cairo nor in London nor in Constantinople had any demand for evacuation been made. Coming to discuss how the Egyptian question was to be solved, Moukhtar Pasha briefly dismissed the policy of immediate evacuation as impracticable, and at greater length argued that annexation, even if consistent with the basis of the argument, was contrary to English interests. Between these two extremes lay the solution, and with the excellent accord which existed between him and his colleague, Sir H. D. Wolff, he felt confident that a solution might be found.

THE Soudanese rebels were reported the other day to be on the point of destroying a bridge an hour's distance from Wady Halfa. The armour-clad train was sent out, and the rebels, seeing it, immediately fled without a shot being fired. Later in the day twelve of the rebels came in and surrendered. Four were black soldiers of the old Egyptian army. Eight hundred rebels, including non-combatants, are said to be between Sarras and Semai, half of them being women and children. More rebels are coming in, who say that there are very few who are really opposed to the Government.

RECENTLY six thoroughbred Arab horses, in charge of seven native grooms, arrived at Windsor by the Great Western Railway, and were taken to the Castle as a present to the Queen from the Sultan of Muscat. They are magnificent dark bays, and are said to be worth from £500 to £1,000 each. They will be kept at the Dean and Canon's stables, at the foot of the Hundred Steps, for some time previous to their being placed in the Windsor Royal Mews. These horses have been chosen out of no fewer than 1,000.

SOME of Lord Dufferin's recent utterances have been somewhat severely criticised in the English press. Referring to his speech at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, where he expressed his strong conviction of the importance of spreading art education among the people of India, the *Standard*, in its evening edition, asks:—"What mischievous jargon is this that he proclaims to the students in the School of Art? When this sort of thing is addressed to English children, or English adults, it does no harm, and may possibly do good; as our system goes, men in authority must say something upon any matter that turns up, whether they know anything or not. But to tell the people of India, in an age when we have just reached such an elementary acquaintance with art as to recognise them as our masters, that they should go to school again, is a most disastrous utterance. For they will not laugh nor rage, but simply will take the advice of the Sircar—such as hear of it—and lay down rules for the artisan. What is the purpose of our 'art education' for those who understand its meaning?—to raise our dull and tasteless practice to the level if it may be, which India attained centuries ago; to effect by rule and dogma, those results which instinct taught her children to seek and patient skill to achieve. 'The Indian workman,' wrote our highest authority, 'from the humblest potter to the most cunning embroiderer in blue and purple and scarlet is not the less a true artist;'—Dr. Birdwood might have gone very much further. These are the people whom we are to teach! Under the enlightened influence of the Maharajah of Cashmere we have already trained a portion of them indeed; and the exquisite arts of that province, as the same gentleman declares, have been 'ruined by the improvement.'"

THE Empire of Morocco has lost one of its most distinguished men by the death of Seyyed Mohammed Barghash, the Foreign Minister to Sidi Muley Hassan. As Foreign Minister he resided at Tangier, and was the sole means of communication between the Sultan and foreign Powers.

A STRIKING anecdote of M. Paul Bert's intrepidity as a *savant* is related by one who, owing to his connection with the hospital at the time, is in a position to vouch for its authenticity in every particular. Some years ago M. Bert visited Havre while a severe epidemic of small-pox was raging in that port. Noticing on his return to Paris that the mortality was daily on the increase, he began to entertain doubts as to the efficacy of vaccination as a prophylactic, and resolved to solve the problem to his own satisfaction by experiments on his own person. He accordingly got himself vaccinated, and, going a fortnight afterwards to the Charité Hospital, he courageously had himself inoculated with the virus of a man who was dying of the small-pox. No ill effects having resulted from this terrible experiment, M. Paul Bert was completely won over to the cause of vaccination, which throughout the remainder of his life had no warmer supporter.

THE Vienna *Fremdenblatt* publishes particulars of a serious rebellion which has broken out in the Caucasus amongst the Tchetchenzes. At the end of last August they rose in arms, and during the night broke into the houses of the Russian officers. The local garrisons, concentrated in all haste, invaded the territory of the Tchetchenzes and inflicted some slaughter; but the insurrection was too formidable to be put down by the local troops. Reinforcements have since arrived, and there is now a force strong enough to cope with the rebels. But the Russian military authorities are anxious above all to occupy the neighbouring passes and defiles, as they fear that, if the rebels fled to the mountains of Daghestan, the movement might spread to the whole of the Caucasus. The insurrection was caused by an attempt to force military service upon the Tchetchenzes. The Cossacks have already lost over a hundred men.

A SINGULAR and audacious theft was perpetrated a few days ago at Sebastopol. The time-gun, which is fired every day at noon and again at sundown, after which no foreign vessel may leave the harbour, was stationed on the sandspit on which Fort Paul stood during the Crimean war. The time-gun, a brass cannon of considerable weight, and, along with its limber, was the other evening carried bodily away by thieves. The police have failed to recover the gun, the disappearance of which has subjected the port authorities to much banter on their lax protection of the city defences.

IT is stated that about the second week of December negotiations will be opened between the Cabinet of London and St. Petersburg upon the territories in dispute on the Russo-Afghan frontier. Major Durant, of the British Delimitation Commission, has arrived in London from Northern Afghanistan, having travelled overland, via Persia, and has given details to the British Government. Colonel Sir West Ridgeway, the British Commissioner, was expected to arrive on the 5th of December, after which the negotiations between the Cabinets would commence.

THE VOLUNTEER BANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now some time since the playing of the Volunteer Bands by moonlight has been stopped, and as the season during which one has to content himself by passing wet and dreary evenings is over, I shall esteem it a favour if you will permit me through the medium of your journal to state that it would be conferring a boon on the music-going public if the Volunteer Band were now allowed to play by moonlight at both the Victoria Gardens and the Esplanade Bandstand?—Yours, &c.,

ERACH.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Empire in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD DACRES.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR RICHARD DACRES whose death is announced by Reuter, was a son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.H., by Martha, daughter of Mr. J. Phillips Milligan. He was born in 1799, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1817 he entered the Royal Artillery. He became colonel and major-general in 1855, colonel-commandant, R.H.A., and lieutenant-general in 1864, general in 1868, and was placed on the retired list in 1877. General Dacres was "Master Gunner," or senior artillery officer "of England." He served throughout the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and commanded the Artillery from the last-mentioned battle to the end of the war. In 1856 he was appointed commander of Artillery in Ireland, and from 1859 to 1865 he was commandant at Woolwich. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1855, and also a Commander of the Sardinian Order of Savoy and a Commander of the Legion of Honour for his services in command of the Artillery at the capture of Sebastopol. In July 1881, he was nominated to the post of Constable of the Tower, and appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower, Hamlets, in the room of General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, resigned. General Dacres married, in 1840, Fanny, daughter of Mr. H. Phillips Thomas, of Mottingham, Kent.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

WITH regard to the return of Sir H. D. Wolff from Egypt, the Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* forwards an important statement as to the basis of the negotiations to be carried on, and upon which Sir H. D. Wolff is returning to confer with the Government. These include the financial questions, on which no difficulties are anticipated, in view of the present satisfactory aspect of affairs; the army, on the basis of Mukhtar Pasha's late proposals, suggesting the formation of an army of 16,000 men at a cost from £100,000, to £150,000, which, considering the progress of Egyptian finance, is now looked upon as less extravagant than had first appeared. On the question of officers, Mukhtar Pasha proposes that Turkish officers, should be appointed, while the English Government maintains that the majority should be English, allowing a fair representation to Turkish element. It is believed that the point will be settled by sanctioning the principle that officers of other nationalities, if offering the requisite guarantees, should also be admitted The most important feature in the judicial reforms regards the practical abolition of the capitulation and the transfer of *celle correctionelle* and criminal trials to the mixed tribunals created by Ismail Pasha, and modified in those points which past experience has condemned as offering no serious guarantee to the interest of Europeans. It is further suggested that a special law for the Press should be framed. Great Britain will make no formal promise to the Powers regarding the departure of English troops, but will furnish special guarantees that the occupation shall cease when the clauses of the Anglo-Turkish arrangement shall prove thoroughly successful, and adequate to insure the safety and the increasing prosperity of Egypt, provided the principle be established that England's moral supremacy over Egypt is fully recognised.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SPEECH BY COUNT KALNOKY.

COUNT KALNOKY made his expected statement regarding Bulgaria in the sitting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation on Nov. 13th. The main point, he said, was that the scope of the rights accorded by the Berlin Treaty should remain untouched.

Bulgaria was created as an autonomous principality, and as a vassal State of Turkey; and this fact is guaranteed by treaties. Although no Power has undertaken the responsibility of securing the execution of this guarantee, the arduous and important duty rests upon the Powers, including Austria-Hungary, to see that this fundamental principle of Bulgaria's existence is not infringed either in the principality or elsewhere. The most difficult task for the Government is, however, to avoid taking action during a momentary excitement.

Count Kalnoky then referred to the mission of General Kaulbars, which he characterized as merely a phase of the Bulgarian question, and one the importance of which had been greatly over-estimated. As a matter of fact, all that General Kaulbars had done was to make Russian influence felt in the most disagreeable form in Bulgaria; but he had also called forth the sympathetic feelings of Europe for the Bulgarian people in a manner never before known:—

"It is to Austria-Hungary's interest that no steps of an injurious character and at variance with existing treaties should be taken, and that the independence of the country, as guaranteed by Europe, should remain unassailed. General Kaulbar's mission is only of a passing character, and will hardly leave lasting traces behind it. We must be prepared to overcome greater difficulties and for the prospect of a wearying and difficult task; and it is therefore advisable to follow with steady attention, but at the same time with patience and care, the course of events in the principality."

As long as the Berlin Treaty exists, said Count Kalnoky, the interests of Austria-Hungary would remain perfectly secure. Should she find herself compelled to interfere for the protection of the treaty, the sympathy and co-operation of all those Powers who are resolved to uphold European treaties would be assured. As long, however, as her ends could be reached by the path of friendship, Austria-Hungary would not forsake that way. Count Kalnokk proceeded:—

"Last year I stated that the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia was not contrary to our interests, that Turkey had neglected to restore in Roumelia the authority guaranteed to her by the Berlin Treaty. Had Russia, however, attempted to take advantage of the union to send a Commissioner to Bulgaria and seize the reins of Government, and had she taken steps for the occupation of the ports or the country generally, we should under any circumstances have taken a decision. But the Government thought it more important to prevent such acts, and therefore worked in that direction. I think it necessary that it should appear from the proceedings of the Delegations that there is nobody in this monarchy desiring war. We all desire peace, although certainly not at any price."

Count Kalnoky then referred to the excellent relations existing between Austria-Hungary and the various Powers. Speaking of Germany, he said:—

"It is only natural that two great States of such extent should have some interests not common to both. Relations such as exist between Austria-Hungary and Germany are only called into practical force when the absolutely united interests of other countries are concerned. From this point of view it is indifferent in what way the relations of the two countries are expressed in words. It is not words and letters, but mutual interests which form the firmest foundation. The continuance of each country as a strong and independent Power forms for both an important interest. In the present state of Europe, Germany's position without the powerful Austria-Hungary at her side is scarcely conceivable. It is also greatly to our interest for Germany to continue near us as a strong Power. In this sense the community of the position of Germany and Austria-Hungary is more unshakeable than if it were based only on the clauses of treaties. Prince Bismarck has declared that Germany has no interest to defend in Bulgaria, and hence Prince Bismarck, not for the sake of Bulgaria, or in consequence of the wishes of any one power, but to preserve peace, made his advice and mediation felt, and in the most loyal and advantageous way for the peace of the world and for our own interests. On this point there exists between the two Cabinets not the slightest want of harmony, and only the most friendly and trusting sentiments."

With regard to Russia, Count Kalnoky hoped he might say with satisfaction that with the St. Petersburg Cabinet also the most satisfactory understanding and friendly relations continued. Both Governments were in a position to express themselves openly and in the most friendly manner regarding any matter on which they might differ; and, in spite of all the disquieting incidents which had occurred, he counted upon the Czar, who was certainly in a position to exercise influence in favour of a peaceful solution. The Minister's references to the good understanding subsisting between Austria-Hungary and England raised general cheering. He said:—

"Our relations with England are at this moment of special interest. I cannot but look with envy at the geographical situation of this empire. It would be well for us if we had, like it, sea frontiers to keep our homeland safe. England, however, though secure, is not isolated from European interests, and I attach the greatest importance to the declarations recently made on the subject by Lord Salisbury. They prove that a salutary change has now come over the soundest section of public opinion in England, and that British statesmen once more recognize the necessity of securing continuity in the foreign policy of their vast empire. Our perfect agreement with England on most subjects of European concern, the community of interests, and the desire for peace which is common to us both, allow us to hope with confidence that England would be on our side if it should become necessary to defend the Berlin Treaty and the state of things created by that treaty."

Count Kalnoky then spoke of Italy as having interests in the East identical with those of Austria-Hungary. In conclusion, he pointed out that as far as Russia was concerned, in all her declarations she promised to uphold existing Treaties, and declared that she had no idea either of diminishing the autonomy of Bulgaria or of altering its international relations, and, moreover, would never undertake the latter task without the co-operation of the Powers. He, therefore, hoped that the present crisis would be solved in furtherance of the general peace of Europe and of Austria-Hungary. The Minister resumed his seat amid loud cheers from all parts of the House, after speaking for an hour and a half.

The Committee discussed Count Kalnoky's speech on Nov. 16. The debates are conducted in private, but according to reports published, Count Andrassy, who opened the discussion, applied himself to show that the disturbed state of the East was caused by the "unnatural alliance" of the three emperors formed at Skiernievice and renewed at Kremsier. He said:—

"Public opinion feels that Austria-Hungary has not asserted herself for the protection of her interests because pressure has been brought to bear upon her by Germany, and because Germany has been swayed only by the desire of maintaining peace with Russia. So long as the alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary included no third party it worked well and safely; but from the moment when the two empires having common interests were joined by a third whose aims were in notorious conflict with those of the other two, then confusion and trouble arose."

Count Kalnoky, he continued, had been expecting that Germany would do everything for them while they were doing nothing for themselves. "If we had acted energetically and had shown Germany that we could and would protect our interests for ourselves, Germany would have acted like a good ally to us. As it is, Count Kalnoky talks of confiding in Russia to settle the troubled condition of the Balkan States. But who except Russia is troubling those States? Except for the irregular union subsisting between Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria everything in those countries is legitimate, and Russia can claim no special prerogatives of interference to set matters straight, according to her own views." This sally of the speaker produced considerable excitement, amid which Count Kalnoky exclaimed: "Russia has no special prerogatives in Bulgaria. All the Great Powers have identical prerogatives. We stand upon the Berlin Treaty, and interpret it as Count Andrassy himself does." Count Andrassy then said he rejoiced to hear that Count Kalnoky held firm by the Berlin Treaty. That was the only safe standpoint; and, he added, "after what the Minister has said my doubts are dispelled."

A SECRET TREATY.

THE remainder of the debate possessed but little interest, except that it brought out from Count Eugene Zichy the terms of a secret treaty which he alleged had been concluded last year between Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and Prince Peter Karageorgevitch. They were:—

1. Peter Karageogevics to renounce his claims to the throne of Servia in favour of Prince Danilo, Prince Nicholas's eldest son.

2. Karageorgevics to obtain in return for this the throne of Bulgaria, which was about to become vacant.

3. Montenegro to avail herself of the first opportunity for annexing Herzegovina and some parts of Albania.

The treaty (the *Times'* correspondent remarks) was probably communicated by King Milan, whose intimacy with Count Zichy is well known. Count Apponyi spoke next. He said that the whole policy of the Foreign Office had consisted in trying to keep up appearances. They had studied externals while Russia was working for results. Count Kalnoky, in replying, emphasized his declarations for the maintenance of the Berlin Treaty, under which the settlement of the Bulgarian question must be undertaken by all the powers conjointly. A policy of initiative, he said, must often approach perilously near to a policy of interference. Defying the right of other Powers to interfere alone in Bulgarian affairs he could not usurp that right for Austria-Hungary. Up to the present time Austria-Hungary's interest in the Balkan Peninsula had not been disturbed, and if Russia had interests at variance with those of the other Powers it could not be said that recent events had done much to advance them.

ALARM IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that Count Kalnoky's speech has made a most disagreeable and painful impression on the Russian Foreign Office and on the most exalted circles.

"Of the two speeches made by Lord Salisbury and Count Kalonky, the one delivered at Budapest is in the circumstances looked upon as the more serious and disquieting. What Lord Salisbury said was more or less expected; but Count Kalnoky's condemnation of Russian action and barely concealed threats have come as a surprise. I only repeat the observations made to-day in high official circles. In these the Austro-Hungarian declaration of policy has struck a note of alarm. The worst effect to be feared from the Hungarian speech is some further delay in the withdrawing of General Kaulbars, who I know was to receive his recall in a day or two. Russia cannot appear to yield to Austrian threats; and if General Kaulbars receives a fresh lease of power in Bulgaria, such a consequence, and perhaps other worse effects of Count Kalnoky's outspokenness must be deplored."

The *Standard's* correspondent says that, in the present position of affairs in Bulgaria, the Russian Government does not know what to do:—

"It would give a great deal to see its way clearly out of the mess into which it has been brought mainly by its own mistakes and those of its agents. The position of the Emperor, who is, undoubtedly, most honest and straightforward by nature, is very trying. He has been systematically deceived by the representatives of his Government in Bulgaria, not to say nearer home. Russian agents and Consults all through have maintained that they have moral support in the country, that the anti-Russian party were only a handful, and that the vast mass of the people were enthusiastically and unalterably devoted to Russia. This fiction was too pleasant, and, from Russia's point of view, too natural, not to find full credence, and has led to political blundering that can hardly be repaired."

According to Reuter's Agent, it is feared in St. Petersburg that the proceedings of General Kaulbars may end by doing the Imperial Government an ill turn in pushing it further than it desires to go; and it is understood that some eminent Russian diplomatists have represented to the Czar the expediency of a less absolute tone on Russia's part. Meanwhile the Imperial Government does not recede an inch from the position which it has already taken up, and is resolved to pay no regard to the acts of the present Bulgarian Assembly at Tirnova. There is no longer any doubt that Prince Nicholas Dadian of Mingrelia is the chosen Russian candidate for the Bulgarian Crown. The Prince, who is on the way to St. Petersburg, wishes to consult his father-in-law, Count Adlerberg, before finally deciding.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

THE King of Denmark has informed the Bulgarian Regents that he cannot authorize his son Prince Waldemar to accept the Crown of Bulgaria in present circumstances. At the sitting of the Sobranje on Saturday M. Karaveloff's resignation was accepted, and M. Zivkoff was elected as the third Regent in his place. A deputation was appointed to proceed to the European Courts and explain the situation of affairs in the country.

General Kaulbars protested against the election of Prince Waldemar by the Sorbanje, and declared it to be null and void. The General has also addressed another note to the Bulgarian Government protesting against the proceedings of the authorities at Widdin, who prevented the resident Russian Vice-Consul from placarding the Czar's last letter to him (General Kaulbars) on the walls of the town. The General demands that the Vice-Consul should receive permission at once to set up his bills. The Bulgarian Government have replied to a demand by General Kaulbars for the dismissal of officials at Philippopolis. It appears that the cavass of the Russian Consulate at Philippopolis recently fired his revolver in the night. He was seized by policemen and taken to the Consulate. General Kaulbars thereupon addressed a note to the Government stating that, if the Prefect, the brigadier commanding the district, and the local commandant were not dimissed within five days, he would leave Bulgaria. The brigadier in question is the Regent Colonel Moutkouroff, and the Prefect is M. Dimitroff. On Wednesday the Government replied that it would order an inquiry into the affair, and punish the policemen, if found guilty, but not the military commandants and the Prefect, who could not be humiliated. With reference to this incident, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that he has received the following communication from a Russian well acquainted with what goes on behind the scenes:—

"The general disfavour and disgust with which the whole of Europe regards the mission of General Kaulbars has induced the Russian Foreign Office to hope that the Czar would take the first opportunity of withdrawing the General, whose mission up to the present has been a complete *fiasco*. An opportunity seemed to have offered itself the other day, by the ill-treatment of the cavass of the Russian Consulate at Philippopolis. Nothing of this has yet been permitted to appear in the Russian newspapers, but the incident is nevertheless true. General Kaulbars demanded reparation of the Prefect and the commandant of Philippopolis, which was not granted, at least up to Tuesday; and a telegram was already drawn up addressed to the General instructing him to quit the country on that ground. Unfortunately, however, the speech of Count Kalnoky in the Hungarian Delegation is so offensive and threatening, that it is feared the Emperor may not consent to allow General Kaulbars and the Consular representatives to leave Bulgaria at a moment when such a withdrawal might have the appearance of a retreat before the threats of Austria."

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

COLONEL STEWART, Late Assistant Commissioner, Afghan Boundary Commission, writes to the *Times*:—"Having many times visited Georgia and Mingrelia, and having an intimate knowledge of those countries and their princes, must be my excuse for troubling you with a letter on the subject of the candidate approved by Russia for the Bulgarian throne. When Russia offers a so-called Mingrelian Prince as a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria, either she must be guilty of a poor practical joke at the expense of Bulgaria, or else she must consider that the people of that country, as well as the Powers of Europe, are very little acquainted with the position held in their own land by so-called Mingrelian Princes. On the frequent occasions that I have visited Mingrelia and Georgia, I have met a considerable number of the Princes of those countries, and to understand their position I must explain that Georgia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, and Guriel, all of which at present form a portion of the Transcaucasus province of Russia, have at various periods in history had a s *quasi*-reigning families of their own, although these have generally owed allegiance to Persia or some other foreign Power. All descendants in the remotest degree of any of these families, and they exist in hundreds, have the title of Prince. But this is not all. In these countries there were many families having the title of Prince who were even originally only connected in a very remote degree indeed with reigning families, and some not connected with them in any way. All descendants of any of these clans, if I may so call them, are called Princes. In consequence the number of Princes in Georgia and Mingrelia is very great. These men, having often parted with their lands, have no means of obtaining a livelihood, and are only too glad if they can obtain some minor post either in the army or as clerks in public offices. They seldom obtain the higher appointments. One Mingrelian Prince I know is at present a clerk in a merchant's office, while others, not being able to obtain such employments, enter on a life which brings them into collision with the police. I know of one case of a Georgian Prince being executed for murder and highway robbery, and of another, a Mingrelian Prince, who is at present undergoing penal servitude in Siberia for murder and robbery. Under these circumstances the title of Prince is utterly misleading. It would be far better for the Bulgarians to elect a Russian general, like General Gourko, than a person like the Mingrelian Prince in question, who would socially have no weight, and would be looked down upon by every Russian as an inferior. Europe must indeed lack eligible Princes when it is proposed to elect an Asiatic to a European throne."

THE RECALL OF GENERAL KAULBARS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing on the 17th ultimo says:—"There is reason to believe that Russia is about to recall General Kaulbars and all her other Consular Agents from Bulgaria. General Kaulbars has threatened this in a new ultimatum to the Bulgarian Government; and, considering the position in which Russia has been placed by the attitude of Austria and England, the measure contemplated must seem to so opinionated a monarch as the Czar almost imperative. The measure will not be a wise one, however; and unless the European public clearly understand the facts it may occasion a great deal of temporary alarm, of which the holders of Russian securities at Berlin will be the first to feel the shock. The Czar is not so reckless as to desire a war in which he would be faced by a coalition; and the withdrawal of the Consular-Agents will not mean what is generally implied by a rupture of diplomatic relations between two countries. It will mean simply this, that Russia will throw upon the other Great Powers the labour of settling the Bulgarian question. The St. Petersburg Cabinet will say: We have done our best, and will do nothing more. We cannot recognize the revolutionary state of things existing in Bulgaria; but our efforts at restoring order have been misinterpreted, and so now

we retire, reserving our right to defend our interests against Bulgaria as against any other state.' "

A telegram from Constantinople states that negotiations have taken place in the capitals of the Great Powers to discuss the advisability of holding a Conference to settle the Bulgarian question. They have not, however, yet advanced beyond an informal stage.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations have agreed on passing an identical vote of confidence in Count Kalnoky. An overwhelming majority in both Delegations is assured.

OBITUARY.

THE *Academy* records the death of Mr. Thomas Prendergast, late H.E.I.C.S., which took place at Cheltenham in his 80th year. He was the son of General Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, and the father of Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., of Burmese fame. He went out to Madras in 1828, and retired from the service in 1858, after having been for some ten years collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry. He settled at Cheltenham, where, despite the affliction of total blindness that shortly afterwards befel him, he devoted himself to the literary work by which he will long be remembered, the improvement and popularization of what he called the "Mastery" system of learning languages. The essence of this system, from which he had himself profited in acquiring his own intimate knowledge of the Madras vernacular, Tamil and Telugu, consisted simply in learning by frequent repetition conversational sentences. As thus expressed, the "Mastery" system may seem little more than a development of the Ollendorffian. But Mr. Prendergast made it his own by the labour he devoted to it, and by the rigorous manner in which he elaborated it in detail. Of his success it is enough to say that the volume in which he explained his system, "Mastery of Languages," has passed through four editions; and that his series of manuals on French, German, Spanish, Latin, Hebrew, &c., have all, it is believed, had to be reprinted.

The death is recorded of a lady whose name, at all events, is not likely to be forgotten, namely, Miss Hannah Jane Havelock, who passed away on Nov. 16 at Chepstow-villas, Bayswater, in the 49th year of her age. She was the second daughter of the late General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., by his marriage with Hannah Shepherd, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Marshman, D.D., of Serampore, India, and sister to the present Major-General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allan, M.P. for the North Tees Division of Durham, who took the additional name of Allan on succeeding to Blackwell-hall, near Darlington, and the other estates of the late learned scholar, Mr. Robert Henry Allan, F.S.A., whose family had been seated in the county of Durham for upwards of two centuries.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. ARTHUR, C.B., whose death at the age of fifty-six is announced, was born on the 4th of July, 1830, and entered the navy in 1845. He became sub-lieutenant in 1851, lieutenant in 1854, commander in 1861, captain 1867, and reached the rank of rear-admiral last year. The deceased officer had seen considerable service and had won many honours. He served as midshipman in the Calliope during the whole of the Maori war, 1845 to 1847; afterwards as mate in the Styx during the Kaffir War, 1851-52. In the war with Russia he was employed in the Baltic. He was present on board the Hanibal at the taking of Bomarsund in 1854; and when in the latter part of the same year that vessel was ordered to the Crimea, he was on service there till 1856, and was present at the taking of Sebastopol, Kertch, Kinburn, and the occupation of Anapa, and for these services he was mentioned in despatches. After the peace with Russia he was employed in the East where he commanded the Drake gun-boat at the taking of Canton in 1857, and, in command successively of the Algerine, Nimrod, and Coromandel, he served during the whole of the operations in China, from the capture of Canton to the capture of Peking in 1860.

MR. PATRICK CARNEGY, C.I.E., has died at the age of sixty-one. Mr. Carnegy had held several important civil appointments in India during a period of over thirty-three years. Entering the service in 1846, he was appointed an Assistant Commissioner in Oude just before the Mutiny in 1856. He was then selected as Special Commissioner to the Goorkha force sent down by the Government of Nepaul to assist the British, and served with it throughout its operations. As civil officer with the force under Sir Thomas H. Franks, K.C.B., he took part in the march through Eastern Oude and in the siege and capture of Lucknow, and was specially thanked by the Governor-General. He was subsequently placed in charge of the Lucknow District as Deputy-Commissioner, and finally was for some years Commissioner of the Roy Bareilly Division. He was the first civil officer who, entering the service in the uncovenanted branch, ever attained the rank of Commissioner. Mr. Carnegy was the author of several standard works on the land tenure of India, and his special knowledge in this field was repeatedly acknowledged by successive Secretaries of State. For his distinguished services he was in 1879 nominated a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

THE IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

THE Prince of Wales has sent the following communication to the Mayor of Windsor:—

"Marlborough House, Pall-mall, S. W., 30th Oct. 1886.

"Sir,—I have no doubt that your attention has been drawn to the correspondence which has recently passed between the Lord Mayor of London and myself on the subject of the formation of an Imperial Institution of the Colonies and India, in commemoration of her Majesty's jubilee by her subjects, and to the opening of a central fund at the Mansion House in London for the receipt of contribution from the various parts of the Empire towards this object. As I am convinced that the anxiety to commemorate in some special manner her Majesty's jubilee is felt as warmly in the provincial cities and towns of the United Kingdom as in any portion of the Queen's dominions, I am desirous of inviting the co-operation of the mayors and provosts in bringing the proposal prominently to the knowledge of their fellow-citizens and in taking such practical steps by the convening of meetings, the formation of local committees, and the opening of local subscription-lists, as may be desirable or necessray in aid of the central fund. It will give me much statisfaction to hear that I may count upon your personal assistance in the matter, and to learn, from time to time, how the fund is progressing.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALBERT EDWARD, P."

The mayor, in the course of his reply, states that he is quite satisfied that Windsor and the district will raise a large fund to honour adequately the auspicious event; and he feels equally convinced that a portion of that fund will be devoted to the object which his Royal Highness has so happily placed before him.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

A DEPUTATION of the London Trades Council went to Sandringham on Monday, Nov. 15, to present to the Prince of Wales, as Executive President of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, an address and resolutions of thanks, passed by a large delegate meeting of metropolitan working men, to his Royal Highness for having initiated and successfully directed the scheme of cheap admissions to the exhibition for the artisan classes of the metropolis. The deputation, on arriving at Wolferton Station, were conveyed in the Prince of Wales's carriages to the house, and there entertained to luncheon. They were afterwards received in the ball-room by the Prince, and presented to the Princess and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud. The address and resolutions were read by Mr. Shipton. The Prince of Wales, after bidding his guests a hearty welcome in his own name and that of the Princess, said that he was gratified beyond measure to know that his efforts, in the manner described in the resolutions read to him, had met with such signal success and wide appreciation. He was fully able to say that the statements made to him in the address and resolutions were borne out by the facts; for, of the total of 5,550,745 visitors to the exhibition, no less a number than 1,068,110, in the proportion of 812,441 adults and 255,669 children, represented the admissions in connection with the metropolitan artisans' scheme. To these figures might fairly be added those representing the admissions in connection with the working men's clubs formed throughout the provinces, which would bring the total to 1,224,110, or more than a fifth of the whole number of vitisitors who passed through the doors. His Royal Highness trusted that the anticipation of a closer union for commercial and industrial advantages of every part of the Empire would meet with full realization. The deputation were then shown over the principal rooms of the house by the Prince, and were subsequently conducted to view the gardens, farm-buildings, and cottages on the estate. Tea was provided in the Sandringham Working Men's Club before the party left for Wolferton to return to London.

In the afternoon a second deputation, composed of representatives of the London Working Men's Association and its kindred organizations, arrived at Sandringham, to present an address of a similar character to that of the London Trades Council. This deputation was also entertained to luncheon, and subsequently received by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal family. His Royal Highness replied to the address in suitable terms, and repeated his assurance of the pleasure which it had afforded him to give effect to the inclinations of the working classes in respect of the exhibition, and to see some of their representatives at his country home. The deputation was also conducted over the estate and cottages, and after having tea at the house of Mr. Beck (the agent), returned to town.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSIONS CASE.

THE case relating to Pensions in the Uncovenanted Service was submitted, on behalf of Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., to Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Solicitor-General in the last Government, whose opinion on such a question is virtually conclusive. Though we are not in a position to publish to-day the text of Sir Horace Davey's opinion, we regret to state that it is unfavourable. It appears that, in his judgment, no right of action exists against the Indian Government. We have some idea of the grounds on which this opinion is based, but prefer to ask our readers to await the communication of its exact terms, rather than run the risk of inaccurate representation. We believe that Sir Horace Davey's opinion not only covers the case of officers coming in under the regulations from 1885 on words, but also of those who have been relying on a certain clause in their special agreements, purporting to provide for payments in sterling. That refers to every other payment under those deeds except the payment of Pensions. We hope to be furnished with the written opinion in time for publication in next week's Overland Mail. This result will not be satisfactory to any who have been building hopes on what they deemed to be the legal strength of their position, but it clears the ground and indicates the only path by which a remedy of this and other grievances can be sought—namely, by an organised and direct appeal to the Government, to Parliament, and to public opinion.

Such an appeal can only be hopefully made with the cordial co-operation of all those who have hitherto, either individually or in batches, been memorialising the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of special causes of discontent. There can be no question that these sporadic complaints, putting forward inconsistent and sometimes impracticable demands, facilitate the passive resistance of the authorities to reform. Nothing can be done without united action, and the counsel and assistance of the more experienced members and ex-members of the Services. Moreover, it is absolutely necessary to have a general agreement as to the reforms which may legitimately be suggested—reforms feasible and reasonable, and which can be proved to the satisfaction of the Goverment and of Parliament to be conducive not only to increased efficiency in the public service, but to enconomy in administration. If this end be steadily kept in view, if demands are restrained within reasonable limits, put forward in a clear, businesslike manner, and expressed with proper reserve, we are satisfied that they will always receive a patient hearing at the hands of British administrators and legislators. We do not wish to make any invidious reflections, but after reading the memorials which have been showered on the Indian Government, in England and India, we are impressed with the conviction that the conditions we have catalogued have sometimes been overlooked. The results are injurious to the general interests of the Services.

A crisis has arrived in the history of the Military and Civil Services of India—a crisis which must be dealt with, not contumaciously but firmly, with calmness and judgment, with forbearance but with energy. The matters in dispute cannot be settled with exclusive regard to the interests of individuals or of this or that class of the great bureaucracy by which Indian government is administered. Neither Government nor Parliament will consent to look at the grievances complained of from any other point of view than that of the public interest. To prove that redress of those grievances will harmonise with public interest, and is demanded by public faith, is the duty of those who complain. Starting on such principles, the consentaneous action of men in the public service can awaken no just resentment on the part of the Government. If evils can be demonstrated in a service system, and discontent be proved to be justified, public opinion may be relied on to enforce a remedy.

The special hardship, then, to which Mr. King has directed his attention is not susceptible of redress by legal means. The Indian Governmant is proved to have acted strictly within its rights, if with a painful disregard of equity, in the use of the vast discretion given to it by the laws. Let its defenders say what they please, it is impossible to get over this simple fact—that when it assigned or promised pensions to its officers, and paid them, at a time when the scale, of Pensions or pay, wherever paid, was virtually a sterling scale, neither the Government nor the employés ever contemplated a reduction of the value, and certainly not to the extent of one-fourth of the amount. Not only that, but by stating the maximums in sterling, so late as 1870, Government encouraged the belief that Pensions would be paid in pounds. It held out hopes that for faithful service those maximum Pensions would be granted. Now, the extraordinary fact is, that whatever a man's services, those maximum Pensions are now never granted. The Government has the power of according to certain men in the services Pensions at 500*l.* per annum; it only grants Rs. 5,000 which is now equivalent to about 380*l.* per annum. Thus the maximum has been arbitrarily and unfairly reduced by 120*l.* a year. That may be legal—but nothing under heaven can make it just.

The Pension question having been removed from the arbitrament of law, falls into the category of Service grievances for which the only remedy is patient, active, organised agitation. Besides Mr. King there are several members of Parliament, who understand the subjects, and, we feel certain, would assist in pressing any legitimate complaints on the attention of the Government. We are informed that steps are now being taken by Mr. King to hold a conference of members of the Service now in England with a view of determining what line of action shall be adopted.—*Overland Mail.*

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

United Ireland has published a strong article dealing with the pending Government prosecutions. It is addressed to the jurors of Ireland, who, it states, are on trial. The jurors, *United Ireland* says, are the one barrier that stands between the Irish people and absolute despotism, and it hopes they will teach the Government a lesson never to be forgotten. The Government means to try, it adds, a number of innocent men this winter, and hopes for a verdict of guilty. The hope is an insult to Irish jurors. The article winds up with a threat that, as the juror judges others, he shall himself be judged.

United Ireland has also published two documents which, it states, have been issued to the constabulary. The first, dated the 6th inst., is as follows:—"Confidential.—Let me have as soon as possible a full report regarding your sub-district on the following points. Is there any combination against the payment of rents? Ability of tenants to pay rents. Are there many cases where tenants are able to pay and refuse to do so, and for what reason? Are the landlords inclined to be lenient and to give time? Names of landlords inclined to enforce the law to the extremity of eviction. Approximate number of ejectment processes entered and the decrees obtained at the October Quarter Sessions. Interference of the National League with the payment of rent. Any illustrations of answers to foregoing." The second circular, dated the 9th inst., is as follows:—"Secret.—Furnish without delay a list of persons in your sub-district now alive who for the last five years have taken a prominent part, either as Fenians or Nationalists. The list is to include all Fenians or members of the I.R.B. to the rank of county centre, or whose influence is worth nothing; prominent secret society men of considerable local influence who have taken, or are likely to take, a leading part in the commission of outrages; active influential Fenians who travel about the country organizing and promoting the interests of secret organizations; Roman Catholic clergymen and other persons of note who take a leading part in the National movement, and from their position and status have influence over the people; persons of prominence who move about between Ireland and Great Britain, or who are in the habit of visiting Ireland from America; also persons of note who have recently returned from America to settle in Ireland. In the list opposite each man's name his antecedents, character, opinions (whether extreme or moderate)—in fact, everything known about him in connection with the Fenian or Nationalist movement should be given." The circular concludes by describing the manner of tabulating the replies.

A National League demostration was held on Sunday, Nov. 14, at Herbertstown, to consider what action the tenants on the estates of Captain O'Grady and the Reverend Mr. Walthew should take to meet the refusal of the agent to grant them the reduction of 30 per cent. in the rent demanded. Father Mathew Ryan, president of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, who presided, said that the tenants would not accept less than 30 per cent. reduction on the half-year's rent, and though their success might be deferred for a few months, they would finally attain their object—they would uproot landlordism altogether, reduce rents as nearly as possible to nothing, and then they would have fair and just rents of which they could not complain. He held that no rent ought to be paid this year on the greater number of farms in Ireland. He would head a subscription-list with £10 to enable the tenants to fight the landlords. The rent, less 30 per cent. had been lodged with some persons unknown, and upwards of £160 had been subscribed to the fund which was being raised. The tenantry on the other properties pledged themselves to support the tenants on the O'Grady estate in their action. Mr. John Finucane, M.P., complimented the tenants on the manly action they had taken, and said he entirely approved of the plan of action recommended by Father Ryan. Whilst there was money in the National League coffers, those who were evicted would not suffer.

The Irish Land Commissioners held a court at Armagh, on Wednesday Nov. 17 to hear appeals against judicial rents. In one case, on the estate of Lord Lurgan, in which the area was 308 acres, the judicial rent £275, and the former rent £370, the tenant swore that he had lost larger sums of money on the farm every year since 1887. Judgment was reserved; but in all cases, with one exception, the judicial rents were confirmed, although the tenants swore that the fall of prices continued.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN WESTERN INDIA.

AT a well-attended meeting held at Essex-hall, Essex-street, Strand, of the National Indian Association, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Meade, a paper on the subject of marriage customs in Western India was read by Mr. G. M. B. Munshee. The lecturer explained that his object was to give an idea of the principle and customs of marriages in India, and remarked that the special feature of marriage in India was that it was a matter of convenience and not of love. One great reason for these marriages was the early maturity of the boys and girls of India and another was custom. The social customs in India were quite different from those in England, and no kind of social intercourse between young men and women was allowed. Early marriages, however, existed only among the Hindoos. The Mahomedans and the Parsees married their children at a later age; nevertheless, all marriages in India were marriages of convenience. The marriage customs in that country, too, differed with different creeds and localities, and the lecturer described the chief features of the ceremonies as carried out by the three principal creeds in India—the Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees. Among the first and the last marriage was deemed, he said, to be a religious tie, while the Mahomedans looked upon it as merely a civil tie. The lecturer, in describing the different marriage ceremonies, pointed out that great efforts were made to attract the attention of the public on these occasion by a show of wealth, noise of musical instruments, processions, and by other means. The couple to be married were not consulted in these matters, and their consent, if obtained, was only a matter of form. Different castes had different minor customs, some of which were very curious; but of all the Indian customs the most curious seemed to be that of not calling the wife or husband by her or his name. There were established rules in different religions of India as regard endogamy and exogamy. The Hindoos did not marry among their relatives, but could not legally marry out of their caste. Mahomedans had no such established rules but did not care to marry out of their own clan. The lecturer urged strongly that the principle on which the Indian parents married their children was selfish and unjust, and was objectionable from a physical as well as from a moral point of view. The divorce laws of the East, the lecturer confessed, were unfavourable to women, but the latitude of these laws suited the social conditions of the people. In conclusion, the lecturer added that steps were now being taken for improving the condition of women of India by introducing better customs and female education. Education had already greatly improved the social position of the people of India, and it was to be hoped that the time was not far distant when Indians would be as proud of their existing social institutions as they had reason to be of those in the historic past. An interesting discussion followed.

AN ACTOR MARRYING AN ANGLO-INDIAN WARD IN CHANCERY.

ON Nov. 19, in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice North, the case of "Pater v. Bradford" came on for hearing. It was a motion for the committal to prison of Mr. Percy Mackenzie, an actor, better known as Percy Compton, for contempt, in having married Miss Mary Emily Constance Pater, a ward of Court. The young lady, who is now in her 20th year, is the daughter of an Indian merchant, and entitled, under her father's will, to a moiety of property of the value of 20,000*l.*, besides estates at Dinapore, at present in the hands of the Administrator for Bengal.

Mr. M. Cookson, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Ford) moved for the order of committal on behalf of the guardians, one of whom, Mr. Bradford, was an ex-Indian Judge. He stated that Mr. Mackenzie, 31 years of age, a son of the late well-known actor Charles Compton, made the acquaintance of Miss Pater in March last, while she was staying at Brighton in company with her grandmother, and asked permission of the young lady's mother to pay his addresses to her, but she refused on the grounds that he had no means at the time of supporting a wife, and that she objected to his profession. The guardians also objected to the marriage until Mr. Mackenzie should be in a position to maintain a wife, he being at the time without an engagement, and their solicitor gave him formal notice that she was a ward of Court, and that if the marriage took place without the consent of the Court he would be liable to be committed to prison. Notwithstanding that, they were married at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, on the 6th instant, the lady being described in the register as 22 years of age, and as the daughter of Charles William Pater, her father's Christian name being "George Reuben." The guardians under those circumstances thought it their duty to place the facts before the Court.

Mr. Cozens Hardy, Q.C. (with him Mr. J. Cutler), on the part of the defendant, could not deny that a contempt of Court had been committed, but impressed upon his lordship that the intimacy had been permitted, if not encouraged, by the young lady's family. Mr. Mackenzie, when he became engaged to her, was not aware that she was a ward of Court, but shortly before the marriage was informed that she had an income of 200*l.* a year or thereabouts. There was nothing against his character, and there was no suggestion that he was not of suitable rank to be her husband. The only objection that had been raised by her guardians and family was that he was without employment, and that was now removed, as he entered into an engagement for the forthcoming pantomime at the Theatre Royal, Hull, at ten guineas a week. That engagement he would, of course, lose if he were sent to prison, and an order for his committal would punish the ward as well as her husband, and might materially affect her prospects in life. He was most anxious that the whole of his wife's property should be absolutely at her own disposal, and was prepared to execute a settlement on the must stringent terms that could be devised.

Mr. Justice North did not see how, if he were to accede to the suggestion made on behalf of the respondent, there could ever again be an order for committal for contempt in marrying a ward of Court. The order to commit was in this case a matter of course, the defendant must pay the costs of the motion, and there would be the usual direction for the execution of a settlement.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SYSTEM.

GENERAL BOULANGER presided on Sunday at the distribution of prizes to the gymnastic societies at the Paris Hippodrome. He made a long speech, one of the most noteworthy passages of which was as follows:—"By a patriotic and military training, and the constant influx of civilians into the army, with the as frequent reflux of the army into the civil population, our nation must become truely strong of fibre and soldierly. This flux and reflux has been wrongly judged, and has been even said to betray aggressive intent. To those who see or feign to see it in this light we should answer that a feeling of security is essential to the development of our mental, industrial, commercial, and agricultural resources, and that such a feeling should be based on a sense of our strength. Well, we see everywhere in Europe the Military machine raised to a degree of mobility and force considerably above anything ever previously acquired, though at the cost of the severest sacrifices. Are we to be less well armed than our neighbours? I am a soldier, and desire above all things that France may remain at peace with all the world. This is why I will not stoop to pick up the stones showered at me, and throw them at those who fling them; but will, without flinching and without halting, continue to prepare for war so as not leave undefended the great patrimony of the French revolution, or the wealth which the genius and toil of our fathers created. The more pacific we are the stronger should be our defences, and the greater our jealousy of our rights."

DEATH OF AN EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A REUTER'S telegram from New York announces the death of General Arthur, formerly President of the United States. Chester Allan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin, county Vermont, in October, 1830. His father was a Scotch clergyman. Mr. Arthur joined the Republican party and became a prominent leader in New York. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was charged by Governor Morgan with the arming and maintenance of the troops raised in New York, and served successively as engineer-in-chief, inspector-general, and quartermaster-general. He equipped and sent to the field sixty-eight regiments of infantry, six battlions, and ten batteries in the period of four months. In 1871 he was appointed collector of the port of New York, which position he held until 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes. In the dissensions which arose in the Republican party, Mr. Arthur joined what was known as the "Stalwart" party. At the Chicago Convention in 1880, the "Anti-Stalwarts" succeeded in securing the nomination of General Garfield for the Presidency, and in order that both wings of the party should be represented, Mr. Arthur was nominated as Vice-President. The republicans were successful at the election, and the assassination of General Garfield six months after his accession to office raised Mr. Arthur to the Presidency, from which he retired at the close of his term in 1885. Latterly Mr. Arthur had been in poor health.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes that it is gratifying to him to be able to state that it is long since the relations between Germany and England were so cordial and friendly as they apparently are at present; and this remark applies no less to the popular feeling of the German nation than to its Government. The correspondent goes on to say:—

"The cordiality of these relations was somewhat seriously disturbed by the colonial misunderstanding of about two years ago; but the dispute, therefrom resulting, had in it all the elements of a mere lovers' quarrel, which is of proverbially short duration; and in this capital at least it has now already all but been forgotten. There is no more open or secret girding at England by the Chancellor or his organs, and even that portion of the German press which used to indulge in such ferocious outbursts of Anglophobia may now occasionally be heard employing the lisping accents of a bashful wooer.

"In justice to the Germans, at least, it must be said that there is no nation on the Continent which more earnestly desires to live in peace and amity with the English, and if there ever is any feeling of soreness on their part towards their Anglo-Saxon cousins, it is invariably akin to the *spretæ injuria formæ.* Their greatest grievance against the English is that they will not—because by reason of their changing parliamentary parties they cannot—enter into hard-and-fast political alliances. But this bitter regret of the Germans has lately been rendered much less acute by their perceptions of the fact that the foreign policy of England in the East has now begun to show a consistency and a continuity independent of the party hue of Cabinets.

"It is an undoubted fact that improvement in the relations between the empire and England dates from the fall of Mr. Gladstone's penultimate Government—though whether *propter hoc* or only *post hoc* were too invidious a question to discuss—and, in spite of the repeated changes of Cabinets since then, this process of improvement has been anything but checked. It may now be said to have almost reached its culminating point on the day when Lord Salisbury, in clear enough language proclaimed, *urbi et orbi,* the readiness of England to take her stand by the side of Germany's ally for the purpose of enforcing respect for treaty obligations on which reposes the peace of the East, and indeed of all Europe.

"Under the influence of recent developments of the Eastern question the Germans are rapidly veering round to the conviction that the presence of the English in Egypt is anything but a disadvantage to them (the Germans), and nowhere now does one hear it suggested that the British should be made to retire from the Nile valley before they find it convenient to do so of their own free-will. In fact, the Germans are now beginning to declare openly what, indeed, the best of them have always secretly believed—namely, that the welfare of their own fatherland is in no slight degree bound up with the stability and prosperity of the British Empire, and that the solidarity of national interests, as set forth the other day at Pesth by Count Kalnoky, is by no means confined to Germany and Austria."

THE ENFIELD-MARTINI RIFLE.

IN consequence of the adverse reports made upon the pattern of Enfield-Martini rifles issued early this year for experimental purposes, the War Office has just despatched to Portsmouth, Aldershot, and the School of Musketry, Hythe, a number of weapons for further trials, which vary in many respects from those recently tried and returned, the results having been laid before the lately reconstituted Small Arms Committee. The rifle now to be tried differs in the following particulars from those just returned. The fore end and indicator of the pattern used in the service Martini-Henry have been replaced; the fixed back sight, the hand-guard, the quick loader, the safety bolt, and the wind gange have been removed. It is intended that a leather hand-guard shall be issued for use at practice and on service. The form of the back sight is the same as that which was fitted on the rifle previously issued for trial, and the lowest sight that can be taken is correct for 150 yards. When the sliding bar is at the extreme end of the leaf, the sight is correct for 200 yards: sights for greater distances are obtained in the usual manner by raising the leaf. The foresight is modified, the block being sloped behind, so as to render it less prominent to the view when aiming. The hilt of the sword bayonet is furnished with a foresight for use when the bayonet is fixed, and the sight is arranged correct deflection. The sword bayonet has been restored to the side from underneath the barrel, and the mode of fixing has been altered. A new cleaning rod, combining the jag with the rod by a telescopic arrangement, has been provided and the extractor has been strengthened and the lever lengthened, so as to give greater power of extraction.

Unusual expedition is to be used in the trials about to be made, the General Officers commanding at the places to which the weapons have been despatched being ordered to send in the reports within 10 days of receiving the arms. The questions to be answered are—as to the sword bayonet—Is the method of fixing secure and handy? Is the sight on the hilt serviceable, and is there difficulty in using it? As to the cleaning rod—Is the method of fastening secure? and is the rod serviceable when unscrewed to its full length? As to the lever—Is there any objection to the increased length, and is it, combined with the strengthened extractor, found to extract the cartridges easily? As to the foresight—Is the barleycorn approved, and does the slope behind the block assist an accurate aim by diminishing the prominence of the block of the foresight? General observations with regard to the weapon are also invited.

OUR GUNS AND POWDER.

THE fact that, in the Russian Government arsenals, they are at this moment ahead of our officials in England in the skilled manufacture of big guns and gunpowder, is surely most humilating. This condition of affairs has existed for several years past, and the disclosure that such is really the case cannot but fail to create widespread distrust of the capacity of those authorities who in this country are directly chargeable with the management of the Royal arsenals and factories. The urgent need for a thorough sifting of the present system of supervision and control becomes day by day more manifestly imperative. Among officers of the highest rank in the British Army and Navy, whenever Woolwich and Enfield are spoken of, they are invariably dubbed "those close corporations." The administration of both places, it is said, is so deeply mired in official rust that it is quite hopeless, by mere issue of orders, to effect the greatly needed reforms, or to infuse some modern life and vigour into the establishments. It seems amusing and unaccountable that Russia should have been able to outstrip, in any branch of manufactures, our people. It is scarcely a generation ago since the Russians had almost entirely to depend on our manufacturers and artisans for the supply and construction of such prime requisites of civilisation as railways, waterworks, and gasworks. In the production of war material and stores, they were also chiefly dependent on foreign labour and skill. After much patient effort, untrammelled by tradition and custom, utilising every available branch of science with creditable judgment, the Russian Ordnance officials are, as the result, of their labours, far in front of ours nowadays in the manufacture of guns and gunpowder. As far back as 1866 the Russian officials discarded the antiquated haphazard form of guns and methods of making gunpowder. Acting upon scientific data, fixed standards were devised for the sizes and calibres of cannon and projectiles, as well as for the constituent proportions of the materials used in powder-making. Since then a mischance, which occurred in the Sondan campaign, could never have happened to the Russians. During that little war shells of a certain class for a gun of a given size, a seven-pounder, were ordered up the Nile. When, after extraordinary fatigue, the projectiles were got to the front, they turned out to be useless, as they were for another pattern of the same gun, and would not fit into the weapon. Admiral Kolokolzoff, the Russian Director of the Abouchoff Works, near St. Petersburg, has taken care to have all the cannon and projectiles used by the Russian services of uniform grades. A Russian thirteen-pounder shot or shell, therefore, can always be fired from a thirteen-pounder gun, and a twenty-pounder shell can invariably be fired from that size of gun. The projectiles made in 1866 fit the newest of the Russian steel guns, whilst in their turn the shot and shell of to-day can be fired from cannon made in 1866. To complete the record of glaring contrast, it is deserving of notice that, whereas our guns cannot be fired in safety with full powder charges, no Abouchoff gun has yet burst, nor have any of their gunners been killed or injured. In the British service, as is well known, there is a vast variety of sizes as well as types of guns and projectiles. The Russians, having long since adopted a uniform series of standard bores and measurements, have been able to bend all their energies towards improvements in the quality as well as modifications of the form of their ordnance. Whilst this has been occurring, our oun officials have remained in the quagmire of experiment and discussion as to the rival merits of slow and quick burning gunpowder, muzzle or breach loading cannon, the kinds of rifling, four-pounders seven-pounders, or nine-pounders, iron or steel in shell, in common shell and star shell, &c. It is really mainly in that manner that time has been frittered away and ingenuity and inuention stifled. The logic of recent events has made singularly clear the *dictum* of all men who have seen active service in the army or navy, namely, that whilst it is their part and duty to fight, the Government officials, at Woolwich and elsewhere, should search the world for the best weapons and material to aid the soldiers and sailors in winning battles, and not continue to squander the nation's money in experimenting and bungling.—*Telegraph.*

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1886.

IN accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and 30th April, 1877,—Fleet Engineer Richard Williamson Topp has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of 17th February, 1886, the undermentioned Staff Paymasters on the Retired List have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet. Dated 13th November, 1886:—

Thomas Pullinger.

George Montagu John Higginson.

ADMIRALTY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1886.

THE following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 2nd instant:—Staff Commander John Emanuel Chapple has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in her Majesty's Fleet. Staff Engineer James McGough has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet. The undermentioned Chief Engineer have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—George Swinney, William Henry Thomas Bills, and George Rigler.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1886.

Staff Major-General His Royal Highness Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., C.B., &c., to be a Major-General on the Staff, to command a Division of the Bengal Army, vice Lieutenant-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE SULTAN.

AT Yildiz Kiosk recently, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had an audience of the Sultan. At the interview, which lasted about an hour, Sir Alfred Sandison assisted as interpreter. Mr. Chamberlain was charmed with the amiability of the Sultan, and expresses a high opinion as to his intelligence and the clearness of his views.

In an interesting conversation, which Mr. Chamberlain had with his Majesty, he recommended that the country should be opened to foreign capital to be employed in the construction of railways, which could not fail to develop the immense resources of the splendid empire under the sway of the Sultan. "It is by this means," said Mr. Chamberlain "that, for instance, the Argentine Republic, which not long ago was but a very poor country, has become enormously rich. If Turkey adopted a similar course, she would have with her the entire sympathies of Europe."

In reply, his Majesty acknowledged the justice of these views, and said that his Government had already granted concessions for certain enterprises, including several railways. He regretted, however, to find that responsible European capitalists were not actually coming forward with proposals for other works of public utility. Contrary to certain politicians in this country, who in their conservations with Mr. Chamberlain were more concerned to find excuses rather than remedies for the evils the distinguished traveller had pointed out, Abdul Hamid freely admitted that there remained many things to be done before Turkey would be as advanced as the other countries of Europe. But all his efforts, he said, would be devoted to improving the general condition of affairs in his dominions, and he should not fail, when the opportunity presented itself, to profit by the ideas his visitor had suggested to him.

Speaking of Egypt, his Majesty expressed the hope that the good understanding between his Government and England would continue to be maintained in a manner satisfactory to both parties interested, and he said it would be their common duty to take care that no other Power stepped into the place left vacant when England withdrew from the Nile. English interests his Majesty added, would be safe in his hands.

Before bidding adieu to his visitor, the Sultan presented to Mr. Chamberlain, as a *souvenir,* a magnificent cigar case of gold, adorned with brilliants, and bearing the Imperial monogram.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI'S DRESSES.

OUR adored Patti goes to America, taking from us her voice (which it is not my province to applaud), her smile, which (though I suppose this sort of admiration should be left to the men) rejoices my heart if I do but see its poor semblance on a chocolate-box, and that most wonderful wardrobe of hers, which fills all hearts with envy. Fifty-five precious dresses go with her, not counting ordinary costumes; and there are two pairs of beautiful shoes for each dress. I never found this precaution taken in any other professional wardrobe with which I have made acquaintance. Being an avowed champion of perfection in shoes, I applaud it to the echo. Suppose some accident to the correct shoe, and one not in perfect accord must be put on instead! One of the most beautiful of the dresses is the cardinal red satin brocade, made by Felix; it is embroidered with gold from the shoulders right down to the feet; and the drapery is formed of a quantity of net all worked with flowers and gold arabesques. Another dress is of cream and red *raye* with large moss-roses, which are woven into the satin in the Pompadour fashion, the sides being ornamented with branches of various coloured roses. Then there is a tea-green dress trimmed with Valenciennes lace, having one high bodice and one low one; a rich black satin gown, upon the train of which are great silver flowers, also has two bodices. One skirt is pink, draped with tulle embroidered with real gems, and real gems are worked also into the gold and silver embroidery on the train; with this is worn a red velvet bodice made in a very original style, imitating the *manteau de cour.* There are four white satin dresses, two being perfectly simple, all covered with point d'Angleterre lace; the others are very rich. On one the whole front is covered with gorgeous embroidery representing a river with swans upon it, and flowers blooming in its waters. The train of this dress is most elaborate, divided into squares, in each of which rises a piece of lace surrounding a flower. One of the dresses made by Madame Rodrigues is of light yellow satin, covered entirely with lace and gold embroidery.—*World.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Powlett Col., Bl., Pol. Dept., on leave, from England.

Byng, Col, Mad., D. A. A. G. (Belgaum) from furlough, from England.

Lowis, Col., Bl., Dr.-Genl. of Ordnance, on duty, from Aden.

Dunsterville, Capt., Bl., Asst. Dr.-Genl of Ordnance, on duty, from Malwa.

Higginson, Col., Mad, 1st P. I. from fur., from England.

Keeper, Capt., N.-W. P., R.A., from leave, from England.

Goselee, Major, Bl., 4th P. I., from leave, from England.

Logan, Lt., Bo., N. Lancashire, from leave, from Asirgarh.

DECEMBER 7.

Spring, Lt.,-Col, Bo., I. G. O., on duty, from Poona.

Philips, Col., Bo., 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Deesa.

Batty, Surg. Major, Bo., Ind. Med., for service in Burma, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 6.

Luckhardt, Col, Bo., Comy. Genl., on duty, to Jubbulpore.

Warner, Lt., Bo., Marine Battn, on leave, to Jodhpur.

DECEMBER 7.

Keeper, Capt., N.-W. P., R.A., to rejoin, to Agra.

Goselee, Major, Bl., 4th P. I., to rejoin, to Dehra Gazi Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 8, 1886.

1. There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding Companies this day, Wednesday, the 8th inst., at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's, at 5-30 p.m., to discuss issue of ammunition.

The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 11th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The sections for practice will be published hereafter.

The following general idea of a Field Day to take place on the 31st inst., is published for information, further details will be issued to officer commanding companies with rough sketch of the ground.

A Northern and Southern force are approaching one another and come into contact at the head of the Thana Road at the foot of "X" Hill, the Southern force finding it impracticable to force the passage of the Road, when it is commanded by the "X" Hill and the village of old Coorla, finds it necessary to outflank the N. force, and for that purpose detaches a small body from its left, with orders to force the pass between the Hills in the gap between "X" Hill and Hill No. 2.

The N. force finding itself in danger of being outflanked retires to take up the narrower position running west of the Railway at Ghaut Cooper station, awaiting reinforcement from the north.

BOUNDS—on the east, the G. I. P. Railway; on the west, the Coorla and Vehar Road; on the north, a line drawn from the south base of No. 2 Hill to the west side of the Empire's Hill.

No. 2,476 Vol. R. Brown having joined, is taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to B Company.

It is notified for information that 163 sets of waist belts, sling pouches and ball bags, having been received for the use of the corps, will be issued as required.

Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish rolls of their companies corrected to date.

By Order.

(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roxburgh (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co; 100 bales coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee; 10 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 200 bales hemp, B. Lallji.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s), 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1,028 cwts myrabolums, A. Walji; 10 bales goat and sheep skins, David Sassoon and Co; 26 cwts mother o'pearls, D. Dossa; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 135 cwts gum, Tejpal Khetsee; 16 cwts heeradeccan and 15 cwts dates, B Sajun.

Henzada (s), 15 cwts elephant tusks, E. Passianoi; 6 bales buffalo hides, R. Esmall; 20 cwts sandal wood, E. Heptoola; 195 cwts indigo, G. Rungoomal.

FOR ANTWERP.

China (s), 5,205 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

County of York (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 6,012 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 38,514 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Nubia (s), 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 1,750 cwts ground nuts, R. R. Ragunath and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Worsely Hall (s), 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Murray (s), 6,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,499 cwts rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 251 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Peshawar (s), 89 pieces ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Prince Llewellyn (s), 150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Prince Llewellyn (s), 155 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

DECEMBER. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roxburgh (s), 626 cwts linseed cake, Thos. Moore and Co; 12 cases Indian condiment, Manekji Peonjiaji and Sons; 73 bales hemp, Jeram Dayall; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales wool, Narsi Khatow; 35 bales wool, B. Boga; 25 bales cotton, D. Veerji; 5,926 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 11 cases bristles, F. L. Bottleboy.

Lady Armstrong (s), 52bales wool, Ebji Sewji; 14 bales wool and 76 bales goat hair, S. Ramjanali.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s), 176 cwts olibanum and 4 cwts gum, Damji Khimji; 15 bales goat and sheep skins, Haji Kassum Haji Gunny; 166 cwts olibanum, Nathoo Lalji; 4 cases apparel, W. Watson and Co; 155 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 7,532 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 225 cwts barley, Lang Moir and Co; 12 cwts fishmaws, D. Peerbhai; 20 cases peacock feathers, Wayabhai Canji and Co; 22 cwts fishmaws, H. Purdhan, 1 cwt elephant tusks, Wallace and Co; 9 cwts elephant tusks, M. Haji Adumji; 149 bales hides and skins, O. and Okell.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada (s), 110 bales cotton, K. Nixon and Co; 166 cwts olibanum, N. Lalljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Empire (s), 1,500 cwts rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 1,500 cwts rapeseed, D. Sasoon and Co.

Clan Lamont (s), 220 cwts buffalo horns, A. Blascheck and Co., 4,000 cwts linseed, W. Bell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Inchborva (s), 13,167 cwts teelseed and 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Nubia (s), 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

P. Llewellyn (s), 750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 6,002 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

P. Llewellyn (s), 460 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 165 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Worsoley Hall (s), 9,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co., 1,000 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hypatia (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

China (s), 1,000, cwts poppyseeds, A. Blascheck and Co., 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s), 72 bales cotton, R. Lachmandas; 50 bales cotton, B. Hardayall.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s), 6 packages leather belting, A. A. Cadur; 2,091 cakes hard spilter, Bhimji Poonja.

China (s), 1 hogshead wine and 1 hogshead brandy, B. Merwanji.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada (s), 100 barrels whiting, E. Escobji; 18 packages paint, J. Heptoolabhoy; 11 cases confectionery, H. Peerkhan; 75 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers; 54 casks beer, Jamsetji Framji.

Rohilla (s), 5 cases medicine, Colton Tingcombe and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Crown of Aragon (s), 53 bags whiting, Rogers and Co

Belgravia (s), 4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D. Balduino (s), 1 hogshead brandy, Pestonje and Co.

FROM NAPLES.

Manilla (s), 3 cases coloured marbles, E. Burjorji and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Titania (s), 5 cases toys, E. Esmalji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D. Balduino (s), 50 cases brandy and 50 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

DECEMBER. 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia (s), 25 bales twist, J. Fleming and Co; 1 case leather belting, R. Cruddas and Co; 2 packages electroplated ware, F. Bharmul; 1 case machinery, J. H. Latimer and Co.

China (s), 1 hogshead port wine and 2 hogsheads brandy, P C. Shroff.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar (s), 19 cases clocks, &c., D. Rustamji Cowasji; 10 cases confectionery and oilmanstore, A. Premji; 3 packages stationery A. Cumroodeen.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 76 cases soap, provisions, &c., Jafferji J.; 3 packages stationery, N. Cumroodin.

Surat (s), 3 bales wall paper, T. M. Tarkhanji, 3 packages stationery, N. Cumroodin.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage (s), 50 cases whisky, J. Fleming and Co.

Nubia (s), 4 cases confectionery, Pallonji Sorabji; 1 case umbrellas, L. Lukmanji.

County of York (s), 250 tons coals, Rogers and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assam (s), 1 package metal watches, Kanny and Co.

Peshawar (s), 1 case perfumery and 3 cases medicines, &c, Phillips and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla (s), 2 cases provisions and 3 barrels wine, L. C. Pinto; 4 cases plaster of Paris, F. Bosconi.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion (s), 3 cases toys, C. Esmalji.

FROM VENICE.

Siam (s), 5 cases glass beads, Sulliman Abba.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	77.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	61.6
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1.4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind.*	ESE, ENE, E, NW, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]

*From midnight to midnight.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsb London.

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JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

Times of India, March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS,

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STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	„ 2,000	PHAETONS	„ 700
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PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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Is now showing a Splendid Assortment of NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

BALL DRESS MATERIALS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

WHITE CREAM AND BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARIS HATS AND BONNETS,
MOST ELEGANT STYLES.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS
MADE UP AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
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BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been satisfactorily established by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken d[illegible]ly, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI. TRADE MARK.

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 29*th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI" I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK. HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ½ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

Omum-Carpoor TRADE MARK

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.

Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.

Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1¾. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
Armenian Street, Madras.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; KEMP & Co., Ld.; COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.; HURJI MOOLJI & Co.; BICKA CULLIANJI & Co.; NATHOO MOOLJI & Co.;

AND OF RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

*** Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine that does not bear *fac simile* signature. F. Henry

N.B.—Send for Henry's pamphlet, forwarded post-free on application.

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PIANOS.

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PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

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of every Description,

CASTINGS UP TO 80 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

Portable Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps.
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Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

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ROLLED BEAMS and Patent FLOOR PLATES imported to order

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ALLEN & Co.'s CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS	W. H. LINDSAY and Co.'s FLOORING PLATES

Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road, } **BOMBAY.**

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TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices:—

	Rs
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from 15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable	from 7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	1
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet	10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	0
	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

NOTICES.

FRESH NOVELTIES.

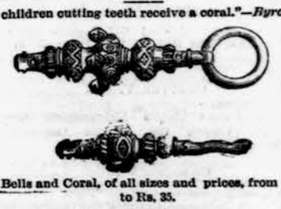
The Indian Rattle for Baby.

OUR OWN REGISTERED DESIGN.

MANUFACTURED OF SOLID SILVER.

The above Silver Rattle for children is the latest novelty we have produced. It possesses a beautiful silvery tone and is attractive. Cash price Rs. 13.

"So children cutting teeth receive a coral."—*Byron.*



Silver Bells and Coral, of all sizes and prices, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

SCENT BOTTLE.
Ruby or White Glass, Silver Mounts
Rs. 7 Cash.

THE "EVERLASTING" SILVER THIMBLE,
with Amethyst Top,
Rs. 3 Cash.

NEW SILVER FISH VINAIGRETTE.

Rs. 22 Cash.
The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible, and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, altar, &c.

THE SILVER "HUBBLE BUBBLE" OR INDIAN WATER-PIPE PENCIL CASE.

Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoa-nut in ivory stained black.

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ALL SILVER.

	Rs.
Large Size	20
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Large Size	18
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ALL GOLD.

	Rs.
Large Size	80

HAMILTON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

November 26, 1886.

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BY

N. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

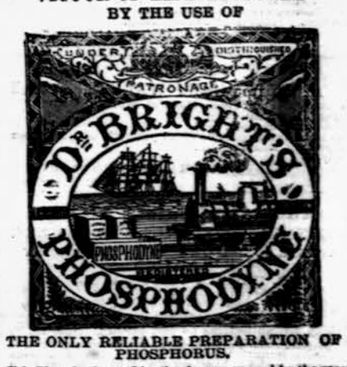
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

JOHNSON & COMP'Y'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nervous tubes, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodyne and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Med'cine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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